File Microcopies of Records in the National Archives: No. 133

Roll 65

DESPATCHES FROM UNITED STATES MINISTERS TO JAPAN

Volume 65

January 4, 1893 - August 28, 1893

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Washington: 1949

INTRODUCTION

The 83 volumes reproduced in this microcopy contain communications, with related enclosures, that were received by the Secretary of State from diplomatic representatives of the United States accredited to Japan in the period 1855-1906. The series, which may be referred to as "Diplomatic Despatches, Japan," is part of a larger body of records in the National Archives designated as Record Group 59, General Records of the Department of State. The documents have been reproduced in the order, for the most part chronological, in which they appear in the volumes. Their contents are registered on Roll 1.

The volumes, each of which has been microcopied on a separate roll (except volumes 81 and 81 Annex which have been placed on one roll), are distributed as follows:

Roll	Volume	Inclusive Dates
1	1	March 17, 1855 - June 29, 1858
2	2	July 1, 1858 - December 31, 1859
3	3	January 2, 1860 - May 6, 1862
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6	6	January 2, 1865 - December 31, 1865
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20	20	December 23, 1871 - September 27, 1872
21	21	September 29, 1872 - January 12, 1873
22	22	January 18, 1873 - April 12, 1873
23	23	April 16, 1873 - May 26, 1873
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25	25	July 6, 1873 - September 2, 1873
26	26	September 13, 1873 - December 18, 1873

Roll	Volume	Inclusive Dates
27	27	December 19, 1873 - March 20, 1874
28	28	March 21, 1874 - October 8, 1874
29	29	October 9, 1874 - March 20, 1875
30	30	March 23, 1875 - October 5, 1875
31	31	October 6, 1875 - February 5, 1876
32	32	February 8, 1876 - August 22, 1876
33	33	September 4, 1876 - March 6, 1877
34	34	March 7, 1877 - September 19, 1877
35	35	September 24, 1877 - December 31, 1877
36	36	January 4, 1878 - April 17, 1878
37	37	April 18, 1878 - July 23, 1878
38	38	July 24, 1878 - December 27, 1878
39	39	January 4, 1879 - July 23, 1879
40	40	July 24, 1879 - October 29, 1879
41	41	November 6, 1879 - March 24, 1880
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43	43	August 3, 1880 - January 22, 1881
44	44	February 1, 1881 - June 30, 1881
45	45	July 4, 1881 - November 23, 1881
46	46	December 3, 1881 - May 23, 1882
47	47	May 30, 1882 - November 30, 1882
48	48	December 4, 1882 - July 31, 1883
49	49	August 3, 1883 - December 31, 1883
50	50	January 7, 1884 - June 30, 1884
51	51	July 1, 1884 - December 29, 1884
52	52	January 2, 1885 - July 30, 1885
53	53	August 1, 1885 - December 31, 1885
54	54	January 6, 1886 - July 9, 1886
55	55	July 10, 1886 - December 29, 1886
56	56	January 1, 1887 - May 23, 1887
57	57	June 1, 1887 - December 31, 1887
58	58	January 6, 1888 - October 26, 1888
59	59	November 5, 1888 - July 31, 1889
60	60	August 1, 1889 - January 31, 1890
61	61	February 5, 1890 - June 23, 1890
62	62	July 7, 1890 - December 24, 1890
63	63	January 8, 1891 - December 28, 1891
64	64	January 5, 1892 - December 28, 1892
65	65	January 4, 1893 - August 28, 1893
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68	68	December 7, 1894 - July 31, 1895
69	69	August 9, 1895 - September 22, 1896
70	70	October 1, 1896 - November 30, 1897
71	71	December 6, 1897 - August 29, 1898
72	72	September 3, 1898 - July 29, 1899
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74	74	July 1, 1900 - January 31, 1901
75	75	February 5, 1901 - December 31, 1901

Roll	Volume	Inclusive Dates
76	76	January 3, 1902 - August 30, 1902
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79	79	July 1, 1904 - February 25, 1905
80	80	March 4, 1905 - August 31, 1905
81	81	September 5, 1905 - February 28, 1906
	81 Annex	November 24, 1905
82	82	March 1, 1906 - August 9, 1906

Most of the communications are original despatches, usually accompanied by enclosures. Some of the enclosures are original notes to the American representatives from officials of the Japanese foreign ministry. Other enclosures were written by American consuls in Japan and, occasionally, by private citizens of the United States. A considerable number of enclosures are copies of communications sent by American representatives to Japanese officials. Pamphlets, newspaper clippings, and other printed matter are sometimes enclosed.

Apart from numbered despatches and enclosures, these volumes contain many unnumbered letters, some of which are marked "Private" or "Confidential." Unnumbered or private letters, more informal than despatches, may report official matters requiring secrecy or not fully covered in the despatches, or may convey personal news, acknowledgments of appointment or recall, announcements of arrival or departure, and statements of official expenses. The volumes also contain telegrams and cables, which were not numbered.

The register to these despatches reproduced on Roll 1 of this microcopy consists of selected pages from a number of State Department registers, which, taken as a unit, comprise a register of these despatches from 1855 to 1906. These register volumes, in their entirety, record diplomatic despatches received by the Department of State from American legations throughout the world from 1789 to 1906. For the period beginning in 1870 the communications reproduced in this microcopy are registered, with those from representatives in other countries, in volumes that have been reproduced as the first 10 rolls of File Microcopy 17, State Department Registers of Correspondence.

In Record Group 59, General Records of the Department of State, in the National Archives there are several series of volumes containing additional material on the relations between Japan and the United States. Complementary to the diplomatic despatches are instructions from the Secretary of State to the diplomatic representatives of the United States accredited to Japan, 1855-1906, which have been reproduced on Rolls 104-108 of File Micrccopy 77, Diplomatic Instructions of the Department of State. Additional records pertaining to the relations between the United States and Japan during the period covered by the present microcopy include the

communications ("Notes") exchanged between the Secretary of State and the diplomatic representatives of Japan in Washington. Related to these records, though less directly, are despatches to the Department of State from United States consuls at Nagasaki, 1860-1906 (File Microcopy 131), Kanagawa, 1861-1897 (File Microcopy 135), Yokohama, 1897-1906 (File Microcopy 136), and at Osaka, Hiogo, and Kobe, 1868-1906. All these series were discontinued on August 14, 1906, when the Department of State adopted the practice of filing incoming and outgoing correspondence, not of a routine nature, by subject in a single numerical case file. Correspondence on routine matters was placed in a "minor file." In 1910 this system was abandoned and the Department's present decimal system of subject classification adopted. The numerical case file, the "minor file," and the decimal file are in the National Archives through 1929.

Also in the National Archives, in Record Group 84, Records of the Foreign Service Posts of the Department of State, there are records kept by American diplomatic and consular posts. Although these post records duplicate to some extent the records that were kept in Washington, they supplement them importantly by providing detailed information about many transactions that were only summarized or were not reported on at all in the documents that were transmitted to Washington. File microcopies of these post records have not been made.

In this microcopy the ends of lines next to the binding have not always been reproduced by the camera; a reading of any lines thus affected will be provided upon request by the National Archives.

ROLL CONTENTS

The volume microcopied on this roll has the following backstrip title: "65 / Japan / Frank L. Coombs / Edwin Dun / Jan. 1, 1893, Aug. 31, 1893. / 71 - 147; 1 - 16 / Department / of State." It contains communications, with related enclosures, to the Secretary of State from the following Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary accredited to the Government of Japan: Frank L. Coombs, accredited April 20, 1892; and Edwin Dun, accredited April 4, 1893.

Dip

Mr. Grinnell -

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 13 1893
RECEIVED.

No. 71.

Vol 15 Feb

DIPLOMATIC
FEB 14 1893

Legation of the United States.

Tokio Japan. January 4. 1893.

Mr. Coombs.

To the Secretary of State:

Subject:

Importation of kerosene in bulk.

Note to Minister for Foreign Affairs relative thereto.

No 71.

Legation of the United States.
Tokio Japan, January 4. 1893.

Hon. John W. Foster.
Secretary of State.
Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith, copy of a note dated December 16. 1892. to His Excellency Mutsu Munemitsu, H. I. J. M's Minister for Foreign Affairs, relative to the importation of Kerosene oil in bulk. The delay in transmitting it to you has been occasioned as follows: I was verbally informed that Mr. Mutsu did not have the same understanding in regard to the mode of imposing

imposing the import duty on kerosene as is indicated in my note, and that the question would be immediately investigated with a view of ascertaining the correctness of the method assumed in my note to obtain. It was a matter of kindness on the part of His Excellency to afford me complete information before I transmitted a copy of said note to my Government. I am now informed that after thorough investigation it is ascertained that the assumption in my note of the 16th ultimo is correct and that the Japanese Government do impose a duty upon the cases and tins as well as upon the oil contained in them.

Since

Since my dispatch No. 13, of date June 30. 1892, on this subject, the British and Russian Governments, through their representatives here, have urged this Government to grant these privileges and I am informed that it has received the attention of the Foreign Office in London.

It is extremely difficult for me to tell what may be done. Should the system of importing oil in bulk finally gain the confidence of the Japanese people, it would then become difficult to oppose a tendency and the only manner of dealing with it would be to take such a position as would best insure to the benefit of the American product.

A question of immediate revenue has been and is now a serious part of the consideration of this matter, and I deemed it wise, at this time, to advise the Imperial Government of the questions to become involved affecting their revenue, partly in fairness, and that it might have full weight in the final conclusions.

In this matter, as well as all others, the Minister for Foreign Affairs has been kind to me and I take pleasure in speaking of that fact in this connection.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Frank L. Coombs

Enclosure.
Mr. Coombs to Mr Mutsu Dec 16. 1892.

Enclosurewwith Mr. Coombs' No. 71.

Copy.

No. 28.

Legaton of the United States,

Tokio, December 16, 1892.

His Excellency,

Mutsu Munemitsu,

His Imperial Japanese Majesty's

Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Sir:

In the consideration of the question of granting privileges, by your Excellency's Government, for the storage of kerosene oil in bulk, I have the honor of calling your attention to certain regulations pertaining to oil in cases in order that it may receive the early consideration of your Excellency's Government.

At the present time merchants shipping oil from America are, under regulations, dompelled to pay in addition to the duty on the oil itself, an import duty on the tins and cases containing the same. In case of oil being received in bulk, there could be no corresponding charge. This would place the American product at a disadvantage in the competiton for the market in Japan. Under such circumstances, I am convinced that my Government would ask for a remission of such duties.

Another matter to be considered and which I have the honor of calling Your Excellency's attention to, is the present regulation pertaining to the governmental charges for storage of case oil. Not knowing what the regulations would

be

be in case of oil in bulk being stored in Japan, the most favorable conditions granted in such matters, would, of course be expected to extend to the American product.

In this connection I thank your Excellency for the kindness and courtesy extended at all times to me and I deem it but a return of such courtesy to acquaint your Excellency, in advance, of the position the United States will, probably, assume.

In reporting this matter ot my Government it will be a pleasure to speak of the fairness which your Excellency has ever shown me in dealing with this question.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

FRANK L. COOMBS.

Mr. Grinnell -

3RD ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
acku - Jel
FEB 14 1893

Rec'd 15 Feb

FEB 14 1893

No. 72.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 13 1893
RECEIVED.

Legation of the United States.
Tokio Japan, January 5. 1893.

Mr Coombs,

To the Secretary of State:

Subject:

Tax to be imposed upon alcohol.

No. 72.

Legation of the United States.
Tokio Japan, January 6. 1873.

Hon. John W. Foster.
Secretary of State.
Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that there is a bill now pending before the Japanese Diet providing for a tax to be imposed upon alcohol. A petition has been presented to the diplomatic corps by the Chamber of Commerce of Yokohama protesting against this measure as being in contravention of the expressed

provisions

provisions of the Japanese-Austro-Hungarian Treaty relative to such questions.

Alcohol is exported to this country mostly from Germany and a little from the United States. I understand that the German merchants have presented, directly, to their Minister a like petition.

I desire to state as clearly as I can, without arguing the question either one way or the other, the position of this Government in reference thereto, and I have endeavored to ascertain its exact position with a view, as I informed the gentlemen connected with the Foreign Office, of giving such information

information to my Government.

In the correspondence of the Hon. James G. Blaine, Secretary of State with the Japanese Chargé d' Affaires at Washington, during March and July, 1890, upon the question of the right of this Government to impose an excise and license tax upon a preparation of cod liver oil, known as "Scott's Emulsion", both sides of this question were most ably presented. The Japanese Government, at that time, contended for the right by virtue of a construction of the treaty of 1858, and, quoting the language of the Chargé d' Affaires at Washington, he said: "they would not have it understood

"understood that they would inflexibly
"adhere to their opinion or hesitate
"to abolish the internal taxes upon
"the imported licensed medicines
"if it can be conclusively shown that
"they are not altogether correct in
"their conclusions."

In the final instruction from Viscount Aoki to Mr Sato, dated Tokio, July 5, 1890, approving the position taken by the Chargé d'Affaires relative to the matter, he says: "You correctly interpreted
"the sentiments of the Imperial
"Government when you assured
"the Secretary of State the Imperial
"Majesty's Government would not
"hesitate to abolish the tax in question

"if it could be shown that in levying
"it they were not clearly within their
"right."

This language is intended to so qualify the concession made by the Chargé d'Affaires as to render an entirely different construction upon his language possible and the words of Viscount Aoki "clearly within their right" referred to that right which the Imperial Government claims to be inherent in sovereignty and inseperable with the functions of a free State. The right which is claimed is supposed to be paramount to any which could be either given or taken away by treaty.

Since

Hence they practically say that as a matter of construction they are right in their position, but if there is a doubt they must solve it in their favor and finally they would rely upon the right which they claim to be independent of treaty. They contend that the time has passed when it should be exacted of an enlightened and progressive government the adherence to conventional restrictions not reciprocal and the observance of which would be so onerous that the government could not survive it:

The immediate reason for this proposed tax arises from the falling off of revenue heretofore received

received from the "Saki" tax.

Saki is a drink brewed from rice and has yielded an annual revenue to the Government of about fifteen millions yen. The Japanese have begun the manufacture of a liquor from alcohol to take the place of saki and by reason thereof the revenue derived from the tax on saki has decreased considerably owing to diminished production of that article. It is calculated that substantially all of the alcohol imported into this country is made into this substitute for saki.

I have endeavored faithfully to give the position of the

Imperial

Imperial Government upon this question without commenting upon it in any way in order that you may be fully advised with reference to a question which will soon arise, unless the position of the Japanese Government should be acquiesced in by those powers interested in the question.

I have the honor to enclose a copy of the communication, dated December 24, 1892, from the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce to the Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps, and referred to in the beginning of this despatch.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient-servant,

Frank L. Coombs

Enclosure

Mr. Dodd to the Italian Minister

Dec 24. 1892

Enclosure with Mr. Coombs' No. 72.

Copy.

Yokohama General Chamber of Commerce.

Yokohama, 24th December 1892.

Sir:-

I have the honor to bring to your notice a bill now before the Imperial Diet, under which it is sought to impose certain license fees and taxes upon the trade of alcohol, which is now an article of considerable import from Europe and America.

As this measure seems to be in direct contravention of Article 12 of the Austro-Hungarian treaty, reading as follows: "All goods imported by citizens of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy into one of the open ports of Japan, on which the duties stipulated by the present Treaty have been paid, may - whether they are in ~~in~~ the possession of Austro-Hungarian citizens ~~or~~ or of Japanese subjects - be transported by the owners into any part of the Japanese Empire without the payment of any tax or transit-duty whatever."

This Chamber would respectfully express the opinion ~~that~~ that the Japanese Government have not the right to pass such a law or to impose such taxes without previous consultation and agreement with the representatives of Foreign Powers having treaties with Japan.

The Chamber fully recognises the right of the Japanese Government to impose restrictions upon the sale of such an article as alcohol, which is excisable in almost all other countries, but what the Chamber wishes specially to guard

against

against is the foundation of a precedent upon which the Japanese Government may seek similarly to tax any other article of import at their pleasure. The Chamber, therefore, beg for this question your early consideration as it is proposed that the law, if passed, shall come into operation at as early a date as the 1st of April.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES DODDS,

Chairman.

To the Italian Minister.

OFFICES
& HEROD.
mmerce Building.

File

Filed under Legation of the U.S. to Japan

To Foster - 26 Sept 89 -

INDIANAPOLIS. January 9th 1893

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE. JAN 11 1893

Answ'd 12 Jan

Honorable John W. Foster,
Secretary of State.
Sir.

I beg leave to acknowledge your official communication informing me of my appointment to the position of Second Secretary of Legation of the United States in Japan and enclose herewith an executed oath, which is, I believe, a formal acceptance of the office, together with a statement of my place of birth. Awaiting the instructions of your department I am, Sir.

Your obedient Servant,

Joseph Rogers Herod

Filed under Legation of the U.S. to Japan

INDIANAPOLIS, January 9th 1893

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 11 1893
RECEIVED.

Honorable John W. Foster,
Secretary of State.

Sir,

As requested I hereby set out my place of birth. I was born in Columbus, Indiana on October 8th, 1868.

I am Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

Joseph Rogers Hood.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY:
Ack with approval.
FEB 13 1893

V 14 Feb.

DIPL
FEB 13 1893

No. 73.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 13 1893
RECEIVED

Legation of the United States.
Tokio Japan, January 9. 1893

Mr. Coombs,

To the Secretary of State:

Subject:-

Response to message of Condolence from the Emperor to the President.

No. 73.

Legation of the United States.
Tokio Japan, January 9. 1893.

Hon. John W. Foster.
Secretary of State.
Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith copy of a note, dated the 7th inst. to Mr. Mutsu, H.I.J.M's. Minister for Foreign Affairs, requesting him to convey to His Majesty the Emperor the thanks and appreciation of the President for the telegram of condolence at the time of the death of Mrs. Harrison.

As I was informed by your telegram

telegram of December 28, 1892, that such response had been mailed November 25. 1892, and, as it failed to reach this Legation, I felt assured that the delay was occasioned through the mails, and, under all the circumstances deemed it wise to immediately transmit a response to his Imperial Majesty.

I hope that my course in this matter will meet with your approval.

I have the honor to be

Sir.

Your obedient servant.

Frank L. Coombs

Enclosure.

Mr Coombs to Mr Mutsu June 7. 1893.

Enclosure with Mr. Coombs' No. 73.

Copy.

No. 30.

Legation of the United States,

Tokio, January 7, 1893.

His Excellency,

Mutsu Munemitsu,

His Imperial Japanese Majesty's

Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Sir:

In response to the telegram of condolence to the President of the United States from His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, upon the sad occasion of the death of Mrs. Harrison, I have the honor to convey to Your Excellency the thanks of the President for the kind sympathy manifested by His Imperial Majesty and for His kind expressions upon that occasion.

I have the honor to ask that Your Excellency will cause to be conveyed to His Imperial Majesty these expressions of thanks and appreciation from the President of the United States together with the assurance that the President was deeply moved upon receiving such evidence of regard and sympathy from His Imperial Majesty.

I have the honor to ask that Your Excellency will cause to be conveyed to the Emperor the assurance that His Majesty's telegram received an early response which would have been immediately transmitted had it not been for an unaccountable delay in receiving it.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

FRANK L. COOMBS.

Inclosure to No. 74

No. 74

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB -13 1893
RECEIVED.

DIPLOMATIC
FEB 18 1893

Legation of the United States.

Tokio Japan, January 9. 1893.

Mr. Coxwibo,

To the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Copy of telegrams to and from the Secretary of State of Dec 28, 1892.

No 74

Legation of the United States.
Tokio Japan January 9. 1893.

Hon. John W. Foster
Secretary of State.
Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to append on the overleaf a copy of my telegram to you of the 28th ultimo and your reply of that date concerning the non-receipt of a response to the message of condolence from the Emperor of Japan to the President on the occasion of the death of Mrs. Harrison.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Frank L. Coombs

Tokio, December 28, 1892.

Secretary of State

Washington.

Response has not been received
to the message of condolence to the
President from the Emperor of Japan
Commented on in Official circles.

Coombs.

Washington, District of Columbia
December 28, 1892.

Coombs, Minister, Tokio.

Response mailed you November
twenty-fifth

Foster

No. 75.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
FEB 7 1893
RECEIVED.

Legation of the United States,
Tokio Japan, January 12, 1893.

Mr. Coombs,

To the Secretary of State;

Subject:

Accounts for the quarter ended

December 31, 1892.

No. 75.

Legation of the United States.

Tokio Japan January 12, 1893

Hon. John W. Foster.

Secretary of State.

Washington D.C.

Sir.

I have the honor to enclose herewith statements of my accounts for salary, contingent-expenses and official telegrams for the quarter ended December 31, 1892, also statement of United States passports issued by me during the half year ended December 31, 1892, together with the affidavits and evidence of citizenship upon which

which they were issued.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

your obedient servant.

Frank L. Coombs

Enclosures:

Statements etc, as above.

(Passport returns filed in Passport Bureau.)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 7 1893
RECEIVED.

Legation of the United States.
Tokio Japan January 12, 1893.

Mr Dun
To the Secretary of State

Subject:
Account for salary for the quarter
Ended December 31. 1892.

Legation of the United States,
Tokio Japan, January 12, 1893.

Hon. John W. Foster.
Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith, a statement of my account for salary for the quarter ended December 31, 1892.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your obedient-servant:
Edwin Dun
Secretary of Legation

Enclosure: Statement, as above.

Rec'd 1st Feb

No. 76.

Legation of the United States

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 7 1893
RECEIVED.

Tokio Japan January 13. 1893.

Mr. Coombs.

To the Secretary of State:

Subject:

Duty on tins and cases containing kerosene oil.

No. 76.

Legation of the United States

Tokio, Japan January 13. 1893.

Hon. John W. Foster.

Secretary of State.

Washington D.C.

Sir.

I have the honor to enclose, herewith, copy of a note, dated the 12th, instant, from His Excellency, Mutsu Munemitsu, H. I. J. Mis. Minister for Foreign Affairs, in reply to my note No 28, of date Dec. 16, 1892, pertaining to the levying of import duties on tins and cases containing kerosene, shipped from the United States, a copy of which I had the honor to enclose to you in my despatch No. 71, of date the 4th instant.

H.

It appears to me that the question, as it now stands, is in as favorable shape as could be desired by those engaged in shipping American oil. While it may not be a correct principle upon which is based the method of making dutiable tins and cases, from the importation of which it is not supposed any revenue to the importer is derived, yet I think it best not to agitate that question at the present time further than to acquaint the Imperial Government of the fact — that it will become involved in case of the admittance of oil in bulk into the harbor of Yokohama.

I have the honor to be

Sir.

Your obedient servant:

Frank L. Coombs

Enclosure.
Mr. Mutsu to Mr Coombs.
June 12. 1893.

Enclosure with Mr. Coombs' No. 76.

Translation copy.

No. 33.

Department for Foreign Affairs, Tokio,
the 12th day, the 1st month, the 26th
year of Meiji, (January 12, 1893).

His Excellency,

Frank L. Coombs,

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
of the United States of America.

Sir:-

I have had the honor to receive Your Excellency's Note of the 16th ult., concerning the future importation and storage of Petroleum.

I understand Your Excellency's object in addressing me at this time on the subject, to be, merely to acquaint the Imperial Government with the probable attitude of the Government of the United States in the event the introduction of oil in bulk should become an accomplished fact.

It would no doubt be premature to enter upon a discussion of the matter before the question reaches a concrete stage, but, in thanking Your Excellency for bringing the subject to my attention, I beg to assure Your Excellency that the observations which you have made will not fail to receive at the hands of the Imperial Government the most careful and friendly consideration.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

Signed: MUTSU MUNEMITSU,

Minister for Foreign Affairs.

OFFICES
& HEROD.
merce Building.

File

Filed under U.S. Legation to Japan

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 16 1893
RECEIVED

INDIANAPOLIS, January 14-93.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE
JAN 17 1893

Ans Jan 18

Letter of Credit to H. Mr Morrow

Honorable John W. Foster
Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir:

Your letter of the 12th Instant together with instructions was received to day and as requested I return the original letter of credit with my signature.

I am Sir

Your obedient Servant.

Joseph R. Hood.

2d ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
FEB. 7 1893

To Mr Em
8 Feb

No. 77.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
FEB 7 1893
RECEIVED.

FEB 7 1893

Legation of the United States,
Tokio Japan, January 16, 1893.

Mr. Coombs,

To the Secretary of State;

Subject;

Report on the Postal System of Japan.

No. 77.

Legation of the United States.

Tokio Japan, January 16. 1893.

Hon. John W. Foster,

Secretary of State,

Washington D.C.

Sir:-

Referring to your instruction No. 6, of date June 9, 1892, directing me to procure "detailed information concerning "the postal system of the Government of "Japan, for the purpose of study and "comparison with our own." I have the honor to submit herewith, under separate cover, a report prepared by Dr. W. N. Whitney, Interpreter of this Legation, to whom I submitted the matter.

4-

It has been some time since he commenced the work, though he has employed a great deal of his time thereon and has taken great pride in it. The manner of its completion showing a great amount of attention. He has translated all of the report from the Japanese and at a time when he was necessarily engaged during nearly the whole of every day with the ordinary work of his office. In that part of the work other than translating, Mr Dun, Secretary of Legation, has devoted much of his time. Besides translations and type-writing, the amount and detail of labor has been considerable and such as could result only from a pride to perform in a complete manner the functions of their offices.

I

I avail myself of this opportunity of attesting to their valuable services and expressing my appreciation of a report due entirely to their labors.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient-servant,

Frank L. Bowles

Accompaniment:

Report on the Postal System of Japan.

OFFICES
& HEROD,
Commerce Building.

Filed under US Legation to Japan

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 21 1893
RECEIVED.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 18-93.

Jan 23

Honorable John W. Foster,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

JAN 23 1893

Sir,

I was requested to settle with the State Department for time occupied in receiving instructions upon leaving for my post.

The date of my oath is January 9th 1893. and I shall leave this City for my post on the morning of January 29th making an interval of twenty days.

Awaiting a settlement by your Department for time during which I am entitled to pay at the rate of 1800 dollars per annum

I am Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Joseph R. Hood.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack with ratification
FEB 7 1893
6 Feb
DIPLOMATIC
FEB 7 1893
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 7 1893
RECEIVED.

No. 78.

Legation of the United States.

Tokio Japan January 18, 1893.

Mr. Coombs,

To the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Relaxation of police regulations, relative to foreigners, at Nagoya Japan.

No. 78.

Legation of the United States.
Tokio Japan January 18, 1893.

Hon. John W. Foster.
Secretary of State.
Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose, herewith, copy of a letter from Rev. Fred. C. Klein, an American missionary residing at Nagoya Japan.

In this connection I have the honor to call your attention to my No. 60, of date December 13, 1892, wherein I had the honor to inform you of my efforts in behalf of those American citizens residing in that district-

Engaged

engaged in teaching the Christian religion.

The enclosed letter is sufficient proof of the gratifying success of my efforts and a testimonial of the policy of this Government to gradually relax those restrictive regulations technically enforced in the past.

I have the honor to be

Sir.

Your obedient-servant

Frank L. Coombs

Enclosure.

Mr. Klein to Mr. Coombs, June 13, 1873

Enclosure with Mr. Coombs' No. 78.

Copy.

Nagoya, January 13, 1893.

Hon. F. L. Coombs,

Dear Sir:-

Regretting exceedingly that I have not had the opportunity of calling at the Legation to pay my respects to you, our honored Minister, I nevertheless desire as one of the Americans of this community who has profited by your kind offices in our behalf concerning the recent police regulation prohibiting us from entertaining our friends over night, to extend to you my most grateful thanks for your intercession. A few days ago I heard that the Governor had directed the local police department to permit foreigners to remain at our houses for a reasonable length of time. We had the pleasure of entertaining friends undisturbed on Tuesday night. I have reason to believe that all the foreigners in Nagoya have not been apprised of the recent order of the Governor, but I will at once communicate the fact to them.

Kindly permit me to solicite information on a matter of considerable importance to us all who reside in the interior in Japanese employ. I am informed that the Japanese Government has notified you that foreigners, in the employ of Japanese, residing in the interior will be granted six months, renewable, passports, provided the applicants employer does not object. If this is a fact I am very anxious to ascertain whether application must be made through the Legation or through ones own employer and the local authorities, as we are now accustomed to do, whether such a passport can be

obtained

obtained for more than one Ken, whether each particular village or town, one may wish to visit, must be stated in the application, and whether the applicant must gave a particular reason for desiring the passport?

I remain with great respect,

very sincerely,

Fred C. Klein.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack. by Number and File.
FEB 7 1893

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
FEB 7 1893

No 79.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 7 1893
RECEIVED

Legation of the United States.
Tokio Japan January 18, 1893.

Mr. Coombs,

To the Secretary of State:

Subject:

The Presidents response to the Emperors message of sympathy

No. 79.

Legation of the United States.

Tokio Japan January 18, 1893.

Hon. John W. Foster,

Secretary of State.

Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your instruction No. 49. dated November 26, 1892 wherein I am directed to convey to "the Minister for Foreign Affairs "the deep and heartfelt sentiments "with which His Majesty's message "of sympathy was received by "the President," upon the sad occasion of the death of Mrs Harrison.

In

In anticipation of this instruction, I had conveyed to His Excellency, Mutsu Munemitsu, H. I. J. M's. Minister for Foreign Affairs, the response of the President, as I had the honor to inform you in my despatch No. 73 of the 9th inst. (not yet recd. Probably on delayed steamer City of Pekin)

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient-servant,

Frank L. Coombs

Requisition to Mr Hunt
Griffin for Book
Mch 3. 1893
Ans'd.

No. 80.

Dunlap's Book of Forms
purchased and sent
by order Mr Wharton
Actg Secy
Mch 3 93

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Acted March 6.
FEB 7 1893

FEB 7 1893

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
FEB 7 1893
RECEIVED.

Legation of the United States.
Tokio Japan January 18, 1893.

Mr. Coombs.

To the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Requisition for book of forms
and blank record book for dispatches.

No. 80.

Legation of the United States.
Tokio Japan, January 18, 1893.

Hon. John W. Foster,
Secretary of State.
Washington D.C.

Sir,

In order to accommodate Americans visiting Japan who frequently apply at this Legation to have executed powers of attorney, conveyances and other legal instruments, I have the honor to request that you will furnish this Legation with a recent edition of a book of forms applicable to the laws of the several States.

I

I have, also, the honor to make requisition on the Department for a blank book for recording dispatches to the Department of State.

I have the honor to be

Sir.

Your obedient-servant.

Frank L. Baumbs

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS.
DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 23 1893
RECEIVED

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack + file.
(F.R. 1893)
FEB 23 1893

acknd 24 Feb

No. 81.

Legation of the United States,
Tokio Japan, January 20, 1893.

Mr. Coombs,

To the Secretary of State:

Subject:

Dispatch of gifts to the villagers of Shiwaki-mura, from the United States.

No. 81.

Legation of the United States.

Tokio Japan January 20. 1893.

Hon. John W. Foster.

Secretary of State.

Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose, herewith, copy of a note, of date the 19th inst. from His Excellency Mutsu Munemitsu, H. I. J. M's. Minister for Foreign Affairs, and of its two accompaniments, - relative to the receipt and disposition by the villagers of Shiwaki-mura of the gift of ¥350.- from the Government of the United States, in recognition of their services in connection with the

the rescue of the crew of the American merchant-vessel "North American".

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your obedient-servant:
Frank L. Coombs

Enclosures.

1. Mr. Muten to Mr Coombs, June 19. 1893.
2. Certificate from villagers of Shiwaki-ura. Dec. 29. 1892.
3. Villagers of Shiwaki-ura to Governor of Tokushima Prefecture, Dec 29. 1892

(41)

Enclosure with Mr. Coombs' No. 81.

Copy.

No. 2. Department for Foreign Affairs, Tokio, the 19th day, the 1st month, the 26th year of Meiji (January 19, 1893).

His Excellency,

Frank L. Coombs,

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America.

Sir:-

I have had the honor to receive your Excellency's note No. 29 of the 28th December last, expressing satisfaction at the manner in which the villagers of Shiwaki-ura, Tokushima Prefecture, propose to dispose of the money granted by the Government of the United States in recognition of their services in rescuing the crew of the vessel "North American".

In acquainting your Excellency that I have lost no time in complying with your request to convey the expression of your appreciation to the Governor of Tokushima Prefecture and through him, to the local authorities and people of Shiwaki-ura, I beg leave to transmit to you a receipt for the money and a declaration accepting the proposed mode of its disposition, which have been produced by the villagers to the Governor and forwarded to me by the latter.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) MUTSU MUNEMITSU,

Minister for Foreign Affairs.

(2)

Enclosure with Mr. Coombs' No. 81.
Translation Copy.

CERTIFICATE.

$300. U.S. gold.

Note:

Being the sum of Yen 570.03 in Japanese money donated by the American Government as a gift to the villagers of of this village, who gave assistance in rescuing the officers and crew of the American merchant vessel " North American" which was wrecked in July of this year.

The above amount has been received.

December 29, 1892.

Signed on behalf of the villagers of Owaza- Shiwaki-ura-mura, Township of Mikita-mura, County of Kaibu.

Haruki Chujiro.	Hamano Umekichi.
Yamashita Sojiro.	Wakagi Kantaro.
Hamano Isekichi.	Taga Yasuzo.
Wakamatsu Shotaro.	Konda Shigimatsu.
Matsuda Choshichi.	Kamei Seizaboro.
Hirai Torakichi.	Itsumoto Kozaburo.
Okumura Bunsaku.	Sato Ichitaro.
Bando Tokutaro.	Miyazaki Ezaburo.
Yashimoto Tokutaro	Kusumoto Bunjiro.
Yoshino Tsurekichi.	

To the Honorable Saki Yoshiomi,

Governor of Thokushima Prefecture.

(3.)

Enclosure with Mr. Coombs' No. 81.

Translation copy.

$350. U. S. gold, equivalent to Yen 520.03 Japanese money.

The above sum being the amount received as a gift from the American Government to be distributed among those of this village who rendered assistance in July last in the rescue of the officers and crew of the American merchant vessel "North American" and in pursuance of the benevolent desire of the American Government to be expended in the purchase of fishing boats, fishing implements and other necessary implements used in their respective vocations, we feel that so long as these implements lasted this kindness would be kept in mind, but in order that we may not have cause to regret seeing the evidence of this great kindness pass away from our sight, we desire that the said sum may not be distributed to individuals but may be invested as a common fund, from the interest of which, fishing boats and implements for the whole village of Shiwagi-ura may be purchased, and thus perpetuate the memory of this benevolent act of the American Government..

We hereby have the honor to present this our consent in writing to the manner mutually fixed upon as to the disposal of the afore-said money.

December 29, 1892.

Signed on behalf of the villagers of Owaza- Shiwaki-ura, Township of Mikita-mura, County of Kaibu,

by Haruki Chujiro and eighteen others, whose names appear in the accompanying certificate.

To the Honorable Seki Yoshiomi,
Governor of Tokushima Prefecture.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 23 1893
RECEIVED

No. 82.

Legation of the United States.
Tokio Japan January 21. 1893.

Mr. Coombs,
To the Secretary of State:

Subject:
Error in Voucher 16, of account for
Contingent-Expenses for the quarter
Ended December 31. 1892.

No. 82.

Legation of the United States.
Tokio Japan January 21, 1893.

Hon. John W. Foster,
Secretary of State.
Washington D.C.

Sir:

In voucher 16, with my account for contingent-expenses for the quarter ended December 31, 1892, enclosed with my dispatch No. 75, of date January 12, 1893, an item of yen 1.50/100 for "Official Gazette" was omitted by accident in copying.

I have the honor to request that the corrected voucher 16, enclosed herewith, may be substituted for that

that in which the error occurs.
This will not affect the statement
of my account as the footing
of the voucher in question remains
the same.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient servant

Frank L. Crandall

Enclosure.

Corrected Voucher 16, as above.

LAW OFFICES
OD & HEROD,
Commerce Building.

Filed under U.S. Legation to Japan.

INDIANAPOLIS. January 20-93

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 27 1893
RECEIVED.

Honorable John W. Foster,
Secretary of State,
Washington D.C.

Sir:

Your favor of January 23rd. together with enclosures, is received.

I return receipted the bill for the period of twenty days occupied in receiving instructions.

Yours, Sir,

Your obedient servant

Joseph R. Heron

No. 83.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 23 1893
RECEIVED

Legation of the United States.

Tokio Japan January 25, 1893.

Mr. Coombs.

To the Secretary of State:

Subject-

Duplicate statement of account
for quarter ended Dec. 31, 1892.

No. 83.

Legation of the United States.

Tokio Japan January 25, 1893.

Hon. John W. Foster,

Secretary of State,

Washington D.C.

Sir.

I have the honor to enclose herewith, duplicate statements of my accounts for salary, contingent expenses and official telegrams for the quarter ended December 31, 1892.

I have the honor to be

Sir.

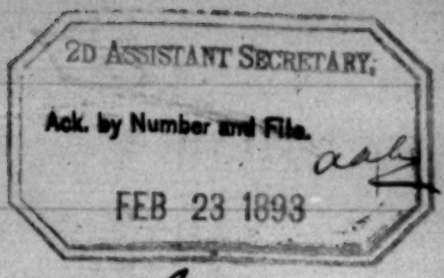
your obedient-servant-

Frank L. Coombs

Enclosures:

Duplicate statements as above.





No. 84.

Legation of the United States.

Tokio Japan. January 25. 1893.

DIPL
FEB 23 1893

Mr. Coombs.

To the Secretary of State.

Subject.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs acknowledges receipt of response of the President to the Emperors telegram of condolence.

No. 84.

Legation of the United States.
Tokio Japan, January 25, 1893.

Hon. John W. Foster,
Secretary of State.
Washington D.C.

Sir.

I have the honor to enclose herewith, copy of a note, of date the 24th instant, from H. I. J. M's. Minister for Foreign Affairs, in reply to my note to His Excellency, of date the 7th instant, conveying the thanks of the President for the telegram of condolence from the Emperor of Japan, on the sad occasion of the death of Mrs. Harrison.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Frank L. Bassett

Enclosure:

Mr. Mutsu to Mr. Coombs June 24. 1893.

Enclosure with Mr. coombs' No. 84.

Copy.

No. 3. Department for Foreign Affairs, Tokio,
the 24th day, the 1st month, the 26th
year of Meiji (January 24, 1893).

His Excellency,

Frank L. Coombs,

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
of the United States of America.

Sir:-

I have had the honor to receive Your Excellency's Note dated the 7th instant, conveying the thanks of the President of the United States for the telegram of condolence from His Majesty the Emperor on the sad occasion of the death of Mrs. Harrison.

I have at once taken the steps to convey to His Imperial Majesty, through the proper channel, the expression of thanks from the President with your assurance that the telegram received an early response which had been delayed in transmission.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) MUTSU MUNEMITSU,
Minister for Foreign Affairs.

DIPLOMATIC
FEB 28 1893

No. 83.

Legation of the United States.
Tokio Japan, January 25, 1893.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
FEB 23 1893
RECEIVED.

Mr. Coombs.

To the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Receipt of instructions.

No. 85.

Legation of the United States.
Tokio Japan, January 26, 1893.

Hon. John W. Foster,
Secretary of State.
Washington D.C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your instructions numbered from 27 to 53, both inclusive, of your three telegrams dated October 27th and December 28th 1892, and January 19th 1893; and of your circular instructions dated respectively Sept. 14th. Oct. 18th Oct. 24th and Dec. 2nd, 1892.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient servant.
Frank L. Dawson

Legation of the United States.

Tokio, Japan, January 25, 1893.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 23 1893
RECEIVED.

Mr. Olney

To the Secretary of State.

Subject:-

Duplicate statement of account for salary for the quarter ended Dec. 31, 1892.

Legation of the United States.
Tokio Japan. January 26. 1892.

Hon. John W. Foster.
Secretary of State.
Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose, herewith, a duplicate statement of my account for salary for the quarter ended December 31. 1892.

I have the honor to be
Sir.
your obedient servant.
Edwin Dun
Secretary of Legation

Enclosure.
Duplicate statement: as above.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
FEB 23 1893

Ack appreciating the kind offices of the Jap. authorities
File. No occasion to inform Miss West's friends as Mr. Coombs is already in communication with them. aab

Jan 24 1893

No 86.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB. 23 1893
RECEIVED.

Legation of the United States.

Tokio Japan January 26. 1893.

Mr. Coombs

To the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Death of Miss West of Chicago.

No 86.

Legation of the United States.
Tokio Japan January 26, 1893.

Hon. John W. Foster,
Secretary of State,
Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that on the 2nd of December 1892, Miss Mary Allen West of Chicago died at Kanazawa, in the remote province of Kaga, on the west coast of Japan.

I took authority upon myself to telegraph to Chicago relative to the matter and received a reply asking that the remains be sent to that place. I ordered that the body

body be prepared for transportation and sent to Tokio; and applied to His Excellency Mutsu Munemitsu, H. I. J. M's. Minister for Foreign Affairs, for proper orders to be given to the officials to permit the body to pass along the route of travel between Kanazawa and Tokio. It was necessary to convey the remains by men on foot for one hundred miles, over a difficult road, before reaching the railway. His Excellency sent an attaché of the Foreign Office to Kanazawa to assist in conducting the body to this place. It would have been extremely difficult to have arranged these matters without the kind accommodation

accommodation of the Minister for Foreign Affairs and I desire to take this means of attesting to his sympathy and services.

I have taken the responsibility, at the request of friends in Chicago, to ship the remains of Miss West- to the United States, which was done on the 20th of December- last:

I have the honor to enclose, herewith, copy of a note, of this date, to His Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs thanking him for his kindness in this matter and requesting him to convey such expressions to the several- officials who rendered their kindly

kindly services.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Frank L. Coombs

Enclosure.

Mr. Coombs to Mr. Muten,

Jany 26, 1893.

Enclosure with Mr. Coombs' No. 86.

Copy.

No. 34.

Legation of the United States,

Tokio, January 26, 1893.

His Excellency,

Mutsu Munemitsu,

His Imperial Japanese Majesty's

Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Sir:-

I have the honor to acknowledge with thanks the kindness of Your Excellency in permitting Mr. Nemoto Sho to go to Kanazawa upon the occasion of the death of Miss Mary Allen West, an American lady who died at that place on the 2nd of December, last.

Under the circumstances it would have been extremely difficult to have removed the body from that remote province without the kindly aid of Japanese officials, and Mr. Nemoto Sho was able and did render services indispensable upon that occasion as well by reason of his authority from Your Excellency as for his individual kindness and attention.

It affords me pleasure to recall the kindness of the officials of Japan along the route from Kanazawa to Tokio and, especially, the accommodation of the Governors of Ishikawa Ken and Fukui Ken and officials under their authority, including Drs. Yamada and Tanaka of Kanazawa, the Governor of Tokio and Police authorities who rendered assistance upon the arrival of the remains at Tokio and, also, at the time of the

funeral

funeral.

The friends and relatives of Miss West will appreciate your kindly consideration and the attentions of the Japanese people; and I have the honor to express my thanks for the attentions shown towards Americans upon that occasion.

I have the honor to request that Your Excellency will cause to be trensmitted to the several Officials mentioned herein these expressions of my thanks.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

Frank L. Coombs.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 23 1893
RECEIVED

Legation of the United States,
Tokyō, Japan, January 27th 1893.

Mr. Whitney,
To the Secretary of State -

Subject.

Statement of account for Salary for the quarter ended December 31st 1892.

Legation of the United States,

Tōkyō, Japan, January 27th 1893.

Hon. John W. Foster,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

Herewith I have the honor to enclose my statement of account for salary for the quarter ended December 31st 1892.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant

Willis Norton Whitney

Enclosure as above.

No. 87. To the Mr. Curtis March 2. 93 M.

Legation of the United States.

Tokio Japan. January 27. 1893.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 23 1893
RECEIVED.

Mr. Coombs,

To the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Punishments accorded under the civil laws of Japan for offences.

87.

Legation of the United States.
Tokio Japan January 27, 1893.

Hon. John W. Foster.
Secretary of State,
Washington D.C.

Sir:

Referring to circular instruction of date October 24, 1892. directing me to procure from the Government of Japan "a list of the punishments accorded under its civil "laws for the offenses named in "the printed list herewith", I have the honor to enclose herewith one copy of the three lists which were enclosed with the circular instruction, with

with the proper Entries, so far as they could be obtained, placed opposite and under the offenses named of the punishments prescribed, and opposite the question at the close of the list.

I have the honor to be

Sir.

Your obedient-servant

Frank L. Crumb

Enclosure:

List of punishments for offenses named as above

No. 88.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 1 1893
RECEIVED.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Duplicate copy to the
Foster, Paris
Ack by subject & file.
MAR 1 1893

Legation of the United States.

Tokio Japan, January 30, 1893.

Mr. Coombs,

To the Secretary of State:

Subject:

Questions relating to seal poachers.

No. 88.

Legation of the United States,
Tokio Japan, January 30, 1893.

Hon. John W. Foster.
Secretary of State.
Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose, herewith, proceedings in the Diet on the 11th instant, taken from the "Japan Mail" of the 12th instant; with reference to seal poaching in Japanese waters, illustrating, as it does, the policy and interest of the Imperial Government with reference to that international question.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
Frank L. Bramhall

Enclosure.

Clipping from "Japan Mail" of

January 12. 1893.

Enclosure with Mr. Coombs' No. 88.

"Japan Mail" January 12, 1893.

The House rose at 6 p.m.

QUESTIONS RELATING TO SEAL POACHERS.

As the answers of the Government to the questions asked by Kato Masanosuke and others, relating to seal poachers, were unsatisfactory, we venture to submit the following questions on the same subject:—

1. What were the dates of the sailings of the men-of-war despatched to investigate the seal poaching, and what were the routes taken by them and the dates of their return?

2. Twenty-seven foreign vessels entired Atsukishiiro, Kotan, Hakodate, and Yokohama for provisions and water, according to the reply of the Government. Yet the above men-of-war never found one of those vessels in the act of poaching. Can it be considered that the men-of-war properly discharged their duty?

3. Has any one been punished for violating the prohibitions of the Notification against poaching, promulgated as Notification No 16 in the 17th year of *Meiji*?

4. What are the names of the persons specially licensed to catch seals and sell their skins in accordance with the provisions of Art I. of Ordinance No 80 of the 19th year of *Meiji*, and what the periods covered by the licences, the areas of their fishing places, and the amounts of their take?

5. Did any person import seals into Japan in accordance with the provisions of Art. IV. of the same Ordinance?

Presented by KATO KATSUYA, and KATO MASANOSUKE.
Supported by FUJINO MASATAKE and 31 others.

THE GOVERNMENT'S ANSWER.

1. For the prevention of seal poachers in the neighbourhood of the Kurile Islands, the Government despatched men-of-war from time to time in the past. In recent years, however, two men-of-war were commissioned for the purpose. The first was the *Kaimon Kan*, which left Tokyo Bay on the 7th day of the 7th month of the 24th year of *Meiji* (July 7th, 1891) for Nemuro viâ Hakodate. From Nemuro she sailed round the coasts of the Islands three times. In her first circuit, she sailed round Etorofu, Shimushiru, and Uruttsufu Islands; in her second circuit, Kunashiri and Shikotan Islands; and in her third circuit, the south-eastern coasts of the Kurile Islands, returning to Nemuro *vid* Raikoke and Keitoi Islands. Thence she sailed to Hakodate, and returned to the Bay of Tokyo on the 16th day of the 11th month (November 10th, 1891.) On the second occasion, the *Iwaki Kan* left the Bay of Tokyo on the 26th day of the 6th month of the 25th year of *Meiji* (June 26th, 1892) for Nemuro *vid* Hakodate. She sailed round Etorofu Island and proceeded along the north-western coasts of the Kurile Islands, as far as Horomushiru Island; whence she headed for the south-eastern coasts of the Islands, and returned to Nemuro *vid* Etorofu Island. Once more she made the circuit of Kunashiri and Shikotan Islands, and returned along the eastern coast of Japan, arriving in the Bay of Tokyo on the 30th day of the 11th month of the same year (November 30th, 1892).

2. All the foreign fishing-boats that come into Japanese harbours cannot be regarded as poaching vessels, even though they carry skins. So long as we are unable to ascertain whether or no the skins were taken within Japanese territorial waters, it is impossible to pronounce the vessels poachers. Further, as the men-of-war did not sight a single poaching vessel in their voyages, they could not possibly capture any. The fact of their presence in the neighbouring seas may have caused poaching vessels to retreat, if there were any, and from that point of view the cruise had a good result.

3. In accordance with Notification No. 16 of the 17th year of *Meiji*, nineteen persons were punished under the provisions of the Criminal Code.

4. A special license to catch seals, in accordance with Notification No. 16 of the 17th year of *Meiji*, was granted to the Japan Marine Products Company by the Minister of State for Agriculture and Commerce. The period covered by the license was from the 6th month of the 21st year to the 5th month of the 26th year of *Meiji*. The area of the fishing ground was originally from Uruttsufu Island eastward to Shumshu Island southward. This area was divided into three sections, and within one section only the company was allowed to fish annually, in accordance with regulations enacted by the Hokkaido Administration Board. Police and guards were employed in every island within the section to prevent poaching. But in the 3rd month of the 25th year of *Meiji*, the above limitation was abolished, and the boats of the Company were allowed to fish at any place within the whole area. The Japan Marine Products Company commenced its business in the 22nd year of *Meiji*, and obtained the following number of animals:—

	Sea Otters.	Seals.
The 22nd year	51	36
The 23rd year	47	379
The 24th year	57	44
The 25th year	54	3
Total	209	462

5. Not a single person has imported seals into Japan under the provisions of Art. IV. of Ordinance No. 80 of the 19th year of *Meiji*.

(Signed) Count GOTO SHOJIRO,
Minister of State for Agriculture and Commerce.

Dip

UNITED STATES LEGATION,
TOKIO.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
APR 13 1893

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
MAR 1 1893
RECEIVED.

Feb. 1st 1893

Hon. John W. Foster
Secretary of State
Washington D. C.

Rec'd Ap. 13. 93

Sir:

In order to spare
all possible embarrassments
to Mr. Cleveland, President
elect, in selecting a Diplomatic

Representative in his own
Chair to reside at this
Court. I have the honor
to enclose herewith my
resignation to be placed
in his hands when he
shall have been inaugurated

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient Servant
Frank L. Crumbo

UNITED STATES LEGATION,
TOKIO.

March 4, 1893

To the President

Sir:

I do hereby resign the Office of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United

Secretary America to Japan,

to take effect at such

time as I may be relieved

by my Successor

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient Servant

Frank L. Coombs

ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Acts as a highly interesting review of the political questions agitating Japan.
MAR 1 1893

2 mar

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No. 89.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 1 1893
RECEIVED.

Legation of the United States.
Tokio Japan, February 3, 1893.

Mr. Coombs.

To the Secretary of State.

Subject:

The political situation in Japan

No. 89.

Legation of the United States.
Tokio Japan, February 3. 1893.

Hon. John W. Foster.
Secretary of State,
Washington D.C.

Sir:

In my despatch No. 35, of date August 27, 1892, wherein I had the honor to inform you of the formation of a new Cabinet, I predicted that the great test of its life and permanency and its wisdom in dealing successfully with the political conditions of the Empire, would come upon the convening of the Diet. I have delayed writing this despatch, hoping

hoping that developments might enable me to give a more accurate idea as to the practicability of a Constitutional government in Japan, the real cause of friction between the legislative and administrative branches of the Government; the conflict of parties; the position of the Emperor; and the gradual political development of the Empire.

I have the honor to enclose herewith, copies of editorials on the political situation with extracts from the vernacular press of Tokio, and reports of proceedings of the Diet, which I have taken from the "Japan Mail."

1/ The speech of Count Okuma, found

found in the "Mail" of January 10, 1893, (See enclosure 1.) shows, in some respects, the general line of policy of the Kaishinto party of which he is the leader. Count Okuma was, for many years, Minister of Finance, and from January 1888, until October 1889, held the portfolio of Foreign Affairs.

2./ The speech of Mr Hoshi Toru, President of the House of Representatives, and one of the leaders of the Jiyu-to party, from the "Mail" of the 12th ultimo (see enclosure 2.) shows, in a measure, the policy of his party and the hostility of the two towards each other.

In the Lower House the several parties are represented, about, as follows:

follows:-

Jiyu-to (Radicals) -	88.
Kaishin-to (Progressionists) -	85.
Dōmei Club (Union Club) -	19.
Kishin-ha ("Kishin Party") -	8.
Tohoku-ha ("North-East" Radicals)	12.
Toyo-Jiyu-to ("Eastern" Radicals)	3.
Shiba Club (Independents)	14.
Chuoritsu Mushozoku (Independents)	10.
Kokumin Kai ("National Unionists")	56.
Chuo Kosho Kai ("Original" Independents)	49.
Rikō (unattached to any party declared pro-official)	6.

The last-four named parties with one hundred and twenty-one representatives in the Lower House generally support the Government. The seven first-named parties evidence a great deal of hostility towards

towards each other, yet they never fail to be a unit of opposition against the Government.

When I speak of the Government I refer to the Cabinet and not to the Emperor. The Emperor occupies a position in the Government above the reach of party clamor or personal invective. Although the personnel of the Cabinet are his close associates and advisers, there is an old idea which holds the Emperor not responsible for the acts of his Ministers, and the Cabinet considers it a patriotic duty to stand between the Emperor and all malice directed against the Government. It is perhaps

true

true that the Emperor could now hush all opposition by approving the acts of the Government, but the Cabinet will not permit him to occupy such a position, for it is a part of Imperialism for him to hold aloof from parties and never to raise his voice save in some great struggle threatening the life of the Empire. It appears that this idea is a relic of that institution of a dual-government which obtained in Japan through Seven Centuries and up to the year 1868. The Shogun first in the capacity of Generalissimo and then ruler, stood between the Sovereign and the

the people for seven centuries.
The Emperor, then, instead of being
the head and front of power was
looked upon as having divine origin
with an unbroken ancestral line
of more than twenty five hundred
years and embodying in his person
the sacredness of Sovereignty.

Nothing reminds us more forcibly
of the power of the Shogun (or Tycoon
as he was known to foreigners) and his
relation to the Emperor than the
fact that the first treaties between
Japan and foreign powers were
negotiated and signed by him
on the part of the former. After
the restoration the statesmen of
Japan have endeavored to
preserve

preserve these relations between the Emperor and the people. It may be said that the popular tendency is democratic so far as the public voice can demonstrate a popular sentiment in Japan. The country is changing gradually; newspapers and public speakers are disseminating new doctrines; education is becoming more wide spread; popular ideas are infusing ambition which means but one thing, a desire to have a voice in government. In fact the mind through all these channels of dissemination is being fed upon new things and it seems "as if "increase of appetite had grown "by what it fed on". Society in

more

more than form is changing. While society is discarding the fashions which it borrowed a few years ago from the West, and is fast re-assuming the Eastern originality of costume, yet the ideas of the west have impressed it substantially and it continues changing, not in attire, but in those things which partake of the body politic. In fact these progressive principles of constitutional government, these systems of education, these individual ambitions, are knocking hard against old manners and old laws.

If we inquire into the causes of the opposition in the Diet to the

the Government, we will find many answers and time alone can illustrate their correctness or incorrectness. One of the avowed purposes is to cut down expenditure, yet the budget proposed by the Government is a reduction as compared with the one of last year, and under the Constitution the one of last year will become the budget of today in case the Diet fails to pass a new one and thus the Diet would defeat their own purpose.

In the speech of Count Okuma he says: "the cabinet must be "administered in obedience with "popular opinion. But in order to "be in accord with popular opinion, "it is necessary to form the Cabinet out-

"out of the Diet" that "all the new
"enterprises proposed by the Government
"have been rejected by the Diet.
"Among them there are some which,
"in their nature are most important,
"and some even require immediate
"attention. But when the reasons of
"their rejection are enquired, the one
"answer is that the people's representa-
"tives place no confidence in the
"present Cabinet." If this be
true, it is considered that the Cabinet
may be wise, enlightened and
patriotic but these qualities avail
not with the opposition, nor do
their measures "most important"
and recognized to embody
remedies in the interest of the
Public

public good, met with adoption
because of a lack of "confidence
"in the present Cabinet;" and this
lack of confidence comes from the
fact that they are not taken from
the Diet. In the speech of
Mr Ozaki Yukio he declares that
they "have always been opposed to the
"Government" and that the strength of
such opposition does not rest upon
a union with another party." But -
"so soon as we are free to act alone
"we shall be able to unerringly hit
"the weak points in the Government
"armour." He further says that while
"no relationship may exist between them
"they are both opposed to the Govern-
"ment." In the outline of policy
disclosed

disclosed by these two leaders, it is said that they have failed to embody the reasons of opposition. Some have inferred that they originated in party motives. But then do party motives go so far as to strike at every possible Government measure, whether right or wrong? In the speech of Mr. Kono Hironaka, to be found in the proceedings of the Lower House, as published in the "Japan Mail" of the 17th ultimo (See enclosure 3. 2nd page) we find a declaration which really gives us much insight into political history. That Gentleman says:-

"The old Abuses of Clan Government existed just as much as ever.

"A man could not become head

"of the Home Office or Railway

Bureau

"Bureau unless he were of Choshu
"origin, or head of the War Department
"or Navy unless he were of the Satsuma
"Clan." It was through the
instrumentality of these powerful
Military Clans that the Restoration
was accomplished which found
the Emperor the sole ruler of Japan.
It was natural, that, in the choice
of his Ministers, he should select
from his early associates and
from the men who, by the strength
of their characters, removed
from him the veil of, almost
complete obscurity and established
his rule in the very Capital of
the Shogun. It is claimed
that this is, in a measure, perpetuating
the

the military power and those in opposition are crying out loudly against military rule.

There is no question of the wisdom and patriotism of the men who compose the present Cabinet; yet it seems perfectly natural that during the development of political parties these conflicts should arise between the old and the new. Still, it is contended, it does not spring from any division of sentiment or opinion with reference to public policies. In fact they are all united with reference to general purposes. They differ as to details but these differences are not fundamental

fundamental and could be disposed of were it possible to effect a union.

In order for an intelligent understanding of affairs, it is necessary to acquaint you with the fact that Count Ito, the Minister President of State, was seriously injured before the time of convening the Diet, and Count Inouye has been acting Minister President.

In the speech of Count Inouye (See Enclosure 3.) may be seen the attitude of the Government. 3.

It is claimed that under the 67th article of the Constitution they have control over certain appropriations, and that such matters cease to

be

be a legislative function without their consent. In other words, it was a reservation of arbitrary imperial power and that it can not be the subject of controversy. The Diet claims, on the other hand, that this article imposes upon them functions of consent which imply legislative responsibilities.

The language of the 67th article is as follows:- "Those already fixed "Expenditures based by the Constitution "upon the powers appertaining to the "Emperor, and such expenditures as "may have arisen by the effect "of law, or that appertain to the "legal obligations of the Government, "shall be neither rejected nor

reduced

"reduced by the Imperial Diet,
"without the concurrence of the
"Government." In a discussion
of this Constitutional question it
is important to consider the language
"powers appertaining to the Emperor".
It is claimed that the whole theory
of the Constitution is that those things
necessary for the exercise of —
Imperial power are not subject
to legislative interference. It
appears that the idea of the Govern-
ment is, that the language of the
67th article is a strict measure
of legislative power, and intended
to preserve this reservation to the
Government. The attitude of the
Diet provokes a discussion as

to

to the true intention of this Article. Should the opposition prevail, the idea of Imperial reservation will be destroyed, Constitutional principles endangered, and the legislative control of the Government consummated. This may be one of the things sought for.

In my despatch No. 35, I had the honor of calling your attention to the system of making the two branches of Government, the Administrative and Legislative, co-ordinate in the exercise of legislative functions. One incident of this system is the practice of Ministers of State speaking in the Diet upon questions pertaining to

to governmental affairs. Nothing is more calculated to bring about hostility between the two and which often takes the form of ridicule and, of course, must engender a perfect disrespect of one body for the other. An example of this will be found in the discussion of the Naval appropriations (See Enclosure 4.) wherein Viscount-

4/ Vice Admiral Viri Minister of Marine, was asked if it could be ascertained to what degree of fever the zeal of the Government stood with reference to its desire for the National prosperity. All of which may be found in the proceedings of the Lower House reported

reported in the "Japan Mail" of the 11th ultimo. (Enclosure 4).

5/ 6/ As appears from Enclosures, 5th, and 6, herewith, the Diet, at the very moment it was to call up the Address to the Throne, (See enclosure 7) 7/ was prorogued for fifteen days. What the result of this may be, cannot be foretold. There may be a compromise. In the event of a failure to pass a new one, the old budget still operates as a law.

Where is this to end? The Empire is growing and its needs are keeping pace with its development, and the old budget, while now — greater than the one proposed, will soon be inadequate to

its

ils conditions.

It was to be hoped in the interest of constitutional principles, as they are gradually broadening, serving the purpose of education and infusing ambition among the people the world over, that they would work their way in harmony among this people and demonstrate by a wise exercise of their privileges that they are to be at the foundation of enlightened political development. There seems to be a clash now, testing their strength and the wisdom of their adaptation to the thought and spirit of this people. There are many who think that they must be a failure

failure. My conviction is that constitutional principles here must be a success. The Japanese are a people given to study. They are ambitious. They are good speakers and even eloquent. Scholars of the Japanese language say that it affords wonderful facilities for force and power of expression.

In their correspondence with foreign governments the original drafts of notes, from the Foreign Office here, are often in English, these drafts are translated and the translation becomes the original text. This is done to reduce it to a certainty of expression and divest it of that verbiage which the richness of the language naturally

naturally affords.

Their Constitution was given to them in peace and the Japanese have never had those great struggles against oppression which afford the best lessons of appreciation to all peoples. Time and experience must be their teachers.

The Editorials in the "Japan Mail" reflect the general sentiment of Americans in Tokio, other than Japanese. The writer, the Editor of the "Mail", perhaps understands the politics of this country as well as any foreigner here. While the situation is serious its seriousness is apt to be exaggerated and undoubtedly some valuable lessons

lessons in government will evolve out of this confusion. There are many things inconsistent with the most natural conclusions and with all that one may say or think. I have said that the tendencies were democratic, yet; under the Constitution, suffrage is so limited that out of, say, 40,000,000, people, only 200,000, have the right to vote. Accepting these figures as correct, we find that the representatives of 200,000 are engaged in political controversies and while they are discussing fundamental principles, contending for ideas destined in time to influence the general character of the people and Government.

Government, the other 39,800,000, — without a voice, hardly evidence a knowledge of, or an interest in, public concerns. If suffrage is extended it cannot be by reason of any effort on the part of those who are not electors, but simply by reason of the strength which the popular party is giving to popular ideas.

I have the honor to enclose, herewith, additional clippings from the "Japan Mail," marked enclosure 8, in order that they might, when considered with those already referred to herein, more logically illustrate the sequence of events.

I have the honor to be,

Sir

27.

Sir,

Your obedient-servant,

Frank L. Cannon

Enclosures:- (Separate Cover)

1.- Count Okumas Speech, "Japan Mail" Janu 10, 1893.

2.- Mr Itoshis speech " " " 12, "

3.- Count Inouye's Speech, etc " " " 17, "

4.- Discussion of the Budget " " " 11, "

5.- Prorogation of the Diet " " " 24, "

6.- Editorial on the Situation, " " " 24, "

7.- Address to the Throne " " " 24, "

8. Clippings from "Japan Mail" of

January 12th, 18th 19th and 20th 1893.

Enclosure - 1 - with Mr. Coombs' No. 89.

The Japan Daily Mail.

YOKOHAMA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1893.

COUNT OKUMA'S SPEECH.

ON Thursday last some fifty associates of the *Kaishin-to*, including all its members of the Diet, assembled at Count Okuma's residence to express their New Year's congratulations and pay their respects to their Chief. Mr. Shuto Rikuzo, Manager of the *Kaishin-to*, delivered an address, in reply to which Count Okuma made a long speech. The *Mainichi Shimbun*, a *Kaishin-to* organ, reports the principal points as follow:—

Gentlemen—Time does not stand still for any one. I am pleased to meet you again in this new world of the 26th year of *Meiji*. Looking back, we find that Japan has seen 2553 years since its foundation, until this 26th year of the present reign, and that since the Constitution was promulgated the 4th session of the Imperial Diet is now sitting. During that long period, there have happened many events, some of which we are delighted to recall, while others we would fain bury in oblivion. Judging from external appearances, Japan has made wonderful progress, and is now not ashamed to stand in the midst of the civilized world. But looking within, there is much to be lamented. We may instance by way of example the feebleness of the present Government. The aim of politics is to increase the Administrative power and extend it over foreign countries. But when the Cabinet, the foundation of the Government, is feeble, no project, however great in its nature, can increase the wealth of the nation and promote the welfare of its people. The real character of constitutional government is that the country be administered in obedience to the popular opinion. But in order to be in accord with popular opinion, it is necessary to form the Cabinet out of the Diet, so that the two may cōoperate together harmoniously. I refer to Responsible Cabinets, which you have for years been attempting to bring about. Now look at the existing state of affairs in our country Ever since the Imperial Diet was opened all the new enterprises proposed by the Government have been rejected by the Diet. Among them there are some which, in their nature, are most important, and some even require immediate attention. But when the reasons of their rejection are enquired, the one answer is that the people's representatives place no confidence in the present Cabinet. When the Government and the Diet are thus perpetually at variance, how can we attain our object, namely, the increase of the country's wealth and the promotion of the peoples' welfare? Turning to the condition of political parties, keen disappointment is felt. The opposition to the present Cabinet is called the Popular Party. It forms an influential body. But being a union of politicians of very different complexion, there is no possibility of combination so active and smooth as would be the case with a single homogeneous body. Our Party has encountered all sorts of difficulties during the last few years, but as our opinion has never been shaken, our credit with the people is increasing gradually, though we have made many a foe during that period. I sincerely hope that you will more and more strengthen your union and thus make the foundations of our Party unshakable, and also that you will collect as large a number of members as possible. If all of you observe these principles and act in zealous conformity with them, the time for the establishment of a true, constitutional government which we are aiming at will soon come.

Afterwards the party was entertained at dinner. During the meal the Count, overhearing a conversation between Messrs. Ota Junichiro and Ogawa Michizo on Korea, joined them, and gave expression to his foreign policy. Mr. Tanaka Shozo was also of the party, and as he dislikes claret or any kind of foreign wine, *saké* was prepared for his behoof, and everybody enjoyed himself thoroughly. The party broke up at 5 p.m.

Enclosure - 2 - with Mr. Coombs' No. 89.

"Japan Mail" January 12, 1893.

MR. HOSHI'S ATTACK ON THE "KAISHIN-TO."

SOME distinguished members of the *Jiyu-to* held a political meeting in the Kinki-Kan on Saturday last. A great audience assembled, and every seat in the large lecture hall was filled. Twelve persons spoke. Some were suspended by the police, but on the whole they were loudly applauded. We shall not reproduce the remarks of each speaker, as they all dwelt upon the same old themes, namely, the Government and the *Jiyu-to*, the establishment of responsible cabinets, and so forth. But a powerful speech delivered by Mr. Hoshi Toru, President of the House of Representatives, against the *Kaishin-to*, is well worth noticing, as it amounts to an open declaration of war against the Party with which the Radicals cōoperated so successfully through all the sessions after the meeting of Count Itagaki, President of the *Jiyu-to*, with Count Okuma, President of the *Kaishin-to*. Mr. Hoshi's speech was long. It lasted over an hour. We cannot, therefore, do more than give a résumé :—

The career of the *Jiyu-to* from about 1874 was criticized as rude and violent. Among the members of our Party there were many who suffered the penalty of imprisonment, while others were prepared to sacrifice their lives to the pursuit of their aims. I myself followed the example of the violent members. The consequence was that I also was imprisoned, as well as banished from the capital for three years. But such incidents seem to me inevitable in the history of any earnest movement for the establishment of such a great reform as constitutional government. Since that great desideratum has been achieved, since our life-long aim has been at last attained, there is no more occasion to have recourse to extreme measures or violent acts. The *Jiyu-to* behaved somewhat riotously in the past, but its conduct was adapted to the circumstances of the time. These same circumstances of an altered time have now changed the opinion of the Party and moderated our views. Did we continue to act as violently as ever after the establishment of a constitutional government, we should altogether forfeit the confidence of the people. Gentlemen, is there any who still desires to repeat the acts to which we had recourse ten years ago ?—(Cries of "the *Kaishin-to*" were heard in the audiance.)—Yes, there is the *Kaishin-to*, the very Party which condemned us for being rude and violent ten years ago. Surely it is strange to see that Party themselves adopting the course which they condemned in the past. I may venture to ask what is the *Kaishin to?* When an improper scheme of Treaty Revision was proposed by their leader, they all supported it through thick and thin. But so soon as he went out of the Cabinet, they turned their backs on the Government, nay, attacked it furiously, though it was composed of the same statesmen with whom their leader had been associated. In short, they are all faithful to their leader and subservient to his will, but there is no such thing as a nation in their eyes. Among them there has been no instance of lives sacrificed or property forfeited, nay, not even an instance of imprisonment endured, for the national cause. They have fought with tongue and pen alone. But now, at last, they begin to rehearse the part which the members of the *Jiyu-to* played some ten years ago. It is not the time for such a rehearsal. In the ranks of the *Kaishin-to* are included many men of high intelligence. They must know well that their present measures are in conflict with their past attitude. If they do know it, why do they resort to such measures? Probe to the depths of their programme, and you shall find that their sole object is to upset the present Cabinet and take the Administrative reins into their own hands. A certain organ of the *Kaishin-to* lately published a speech delivered by a certain nameless Count. In that speech it was stated that the *Kaishin-to* had behaved with uniform consistency during the past ten years as though it had been one day. What a farce! The real difference between the *Jiyu-to* and the *Kaishin to* is that the former has adopted a constructive policy and the latter a destructive. The *Kaishin-to* declare that notwithstanding the *Jiyu-to's* open avowal of want of confidence in the Government, we nevertheless ask this discredited Government to undertake new enterprises. Such an argument sounds very plausible. I, too, have failed to appreciate the situation. But did not the members of the *Kaishin to* themselves adopt a similar policy from the opening of the first session of the Diet? Did they not vote the expenditure for the Chicago World Fair Exposition? Did not Mr. Shimada, a few days ago, propose that the Government be instructed to despatch commissioners to inspect the arts and industries of the world? Were not these acts precisely analogous to those which they now condemn in us. It is impossible to discuss with men who forget what they have themselves done and abuse others for doing the same. If they honestly believed that the Government lacked the confidence of the country, why did they not propose a vote of want of confidence during the first session of the Diet? They cannot excuse themselves by alleging that they could not obtain a majority in the House. The simple fact was that had they proposed such a motion, whether they were defeated or not, they would have been compelled to oppose the Government always afterwards. So they carefully avoided such a dangerous step and contented themselves with blindly abusing the *Jiyu to*. They seem to have no sense whatever of responsibility. I wish to state a few facts for the wise consideration of the *Kaishin-to*. The leader of that Party spares no pains to criticise the *Jiyu-to*. He is reported to have actually declared that the publication of the *Jiyu to's* policy is like putting weapons into the hands of an enemy. I am astounded at such a confession of meanness. No politician ought to keep his policy secret, unless it is either illegal or treasonable. The members of the *Jiyu to* hope to improve the condition of the social and political world alike. Therefore, they are swayed by no such selfish purpose as the overthrow of the existing Cabinet. With honest objects at heart, we are not afraid of publicly announcing our policy to the Government and to the people at large. We do not care who follows our policy. If the *Sat-cho* statesmen adopt our policy their Government is the Government of the *Jiyu-to*. The members of the *Kaishin-to* seem to be blind followers of their leader. They will attack the Government so long as their chief is not in it. On no other hypothesis can their contradictory conduct be explained. A great gulf stands between the *Jiyu-to* and the *Kaishin to*. The views of the two being so divergent, the nature of their future relations may easily be inferred. You are well aware that I am a hater of the *Kaishin-to*. Therefore, no one thinks it strange when I attack that Party. But there are various reasons which have compelled me to attack it today. They are, first, difference of principles; secondly, their abusive language against us; and thirdly, their opposition to the return of our members in by-elections. They have done all these things to injure us; therefore, we are compelled to attack them now. When separated from the *Kaishin to*, the strength of the Popular Party will be decreased, and some of the members of our Party have expressed regret at the prospect. But think it over, I pray you. Cannot we oppose the Government unless we are united with the *Kaishin-to*? The *Jiyu-to* has always been opposed to the Government, and we little thought that we should have to regulate our acts by conference with another Party. So soon as we begin to confer with another political party it is necessary for us to modify our measures. But so soon as we are free to act alone, we shall be able to unerringly hit the weak points in the Government's armour. Some, again, fear that we shall lose the majority in the House. But that does not follow. For though the two parties may differ in certain respects, and though no relationship may exist between them, they are both opposed to the Government. The *Kaishin to* cannot wantonly vote for the Government because their union with us no longer exists. I dislike the term "Popular Party." When many persons each holding more or less dif-

ferent opinions, assemble under one flag, even though their union should accomplish a great deal, the public does not discern where the merit lies. Credit which ought to belong to us is usurped by others. From this day the *Jiyu to* will act independently both inside and outside the Diet.

* * *

It may well be supposed that this speech has aroused the indignation of the *Kaishin-to*. But their organs observe an unexpected degree of reticence. Two considerations probably seal their lips for the moment. The first is that no verbatim report of the speech has yet appeared. The *Jiyu* promises to publish it, but has not done so up to the present, and the *Kaishin-to* editors probably shrink from criticism until they can be quite sure of the exact nature of the language used. If that consideration sways them, they deserve full credit, though we are bound to note that they have never shown similar hesitation when confronted by the fragmentary utterances of officials or pro-Government speakers. Another reason assigned is that a hope exists of saddling Mr. Hoshi Toru alone with the responsibility of the speech and exonerating the *Jiyu-to*, as a party, from any share in it. In support of this contingency, it is urged that the term "Popular Party" was conceived in the first session of the Diet, and that the politicians included in the term were the parliamentary representatives of the *Jiyu-to* the *Kaishin-to*, and the Independent Opposition. Mr. Hoshi did not belong to the combination, not having a seat in the Diet, and was consequently absent from all the conferences held by the allies during the first two sessions. Hence, there exists an idea that the *Jiyu-to* may not identify themselves with his utterances, especially as some parts of the speech may be construed in a sense not wholly complimentary to Mr. Hoshi's own party.

* * *

It seem to us that such a loop-hole of escape is much too narrow for any intelligent man to pass through. Mr. Hoshi Toru's position in the *Jiyu-to* is scarcely second to that occupied by Count Itagaki. The exceptional qualities exhibited by him since his elevation to the Presidency of the House of Representatives, mark him out as a worthy leader of any party, and as a future Minister of State. His utterances can not be treated as the irresponsible declamations of a mere individual. He speaks for his Party, and the views expressed by him will doubtless be endorsed by them. The *Choya Shimbun*, we may add, regards the rupture between the two parties as final. It says that the gulf of hostility which held them apart in pre-Constitution days was barely bridged over by the semblance of a common object, and that nothing

Enclosure - 3 - with Mr. Coombs' No. 89.

The Japan Daily Mail.

YOKOHAMA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1893.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 1.20 p.m., the Order of the Day, being.

1.—The Bill for amending the Press Regulations, as altered by the House of Peers.
2.—Third Reading of the Bill for amending the Registration Law.
3.—Second Reading of the Bill for amending the Publication Regulations.
4.—Second Reading of the Bill for amending the Copyright Regulations.
5.—Report of the Special Committee on the Bill for abolishing Import Duties on Raw Cotton.
6.—Report of the Special Committee on the Representation relating to the control of the Four Great Rivers (Kiso, Yodo, Tone, and Shinano).
7.—Report of the Special Committee on the Representation relating to the Extension of Navigation.
8.—Bill for amending the Law of Organization of the Law Courts; First Reading.
9.—Bill for amending the Law No. 84 of the 23rd year of *Meiji*.
10.—Representation for abolishing the Law of Premonition.

The President announced that the Acting Minister President of State would make a statement in reply to the House's application for the Government's consent with regard to the reductions proposed in the items of the Budget falling within the provisions of the 67th Article of the Constitution.

His Excellency Count Inouye spoke as follows:—

GENTLEMEN,—The Ordinary and Extraordinary Budgets for the 26th year of *Meiji* having been discussed by you, and the Government's consent with regard to the items falling under the 67th Article of the Constitution having been sought on the 13th instant, I have now to lay before you the Government's views. The total amount asked for by the Government under the three headings connected with the 67th Article of the Constitution—namely, the Fixed Expenditures, the Expenditures arising from the Effect of Law, and the Expenditures appertaining to the Legal Obligations of the Government—is 63,956,615 *yen*. I do not find that any reductions are suggested in the Expenditures appertaining to the Legal Obligations of the Government, but in the Budget Committee's Report the Fixed Expenditures arising from the Effect of Law, are put down at 60,509,780 *yen*, showing a reduction under these two headings of 3,446,835 *yen*. You are well aware that the term "Fixed Expenditures" means expenditures fixed by the Constitution. For what reason does the Constitution fix these expenditures? It is because they have to do with the existence of the State. Being appropriations absolutely essential to the continued existence of the State, and to the general purposes of Administration, they must not be subject to annual fluctuations. Were they subject to such fluctuations, the progress of the country would be impossible. In a word, the Constitution forbids that these Fixed Expenditures shall be reduced or rejected without the Government's consent, unquestionably because they are absolutely necessary to the existence of the State. The Budget for the next fiscal year then, having been submitted for you to deal with within lawful limits, you have applied to it sweeping reductions which could not fail to have the effect of impairing the country's progress. The Budget depends *ab origine* upon the Constitution and the law. I find, however, that among the reductions applied by you, some are based upon the assumption that the law will be subsequently changed, and are applied as though the law were already changed. It is the Government's object, as explained in the declaration of policy already made in your House, to reduce the Administrative expenditure to the utmost possible extent, and to spare no efforts to bring the finances into good order. But when the Government is asked to consent to such reductions as your Committee's Report embodies, we find ourselves confronted plainly by the prospect of the Administrative machinery being interrupted and the operation of the laws impeded. Both in your House and before your Committee the Government Delegates offered full explanations with regard to all the items of the Budget, yet the Committee's Report has been adopted by acclaim. I need scarcely say that the Government does not object to reducing the Administrative expenditures. Nay, in the past, in the present, and in the future, the Government has been, is, and shall be guided by that purpose. But it is plain that sweeping reductions cannot possibly be carried out in the regular fixed outlay of the State. Gentlemen, in accordance with the policy of the State, as fixed by His Majesty at the time of his coronation, it is our duty to develop the national strength and to enable the country to take its proper rank among the States of the world. It is inevitable that when a country progresses, when its productive capacities increase correspondingly, and when it enters into competition with foreign nations, the outlay incurred in connection with all these things should grow. Ever since the Restoration, the Government has conducted the Administration on progressive lines, reducing all needless expenditure as far as possible. Nevertheless, that increasing growth involves increasing expenditure, is a fact demonstrated not by the experience of our country alone, but by the experience of all countries. To reduce the outlay essential to development is to obstruct that development. I may instance the case of the expenditures on account of Communications where you propose reductions that are certainly improper. Again, in the Extraordinary Budget the most notable change you have made is to eliminate the appropriations for building ships of war. Regardless of the fact that you yourself advocate the increase of the Navy, you have rejected the Bill for that purpose. What are your reasons? The Government told you, in its declaration of policy, that it believed the augmentation of the Navy to be necessary for preserving the independence of the country. You must have ample reasons for opposing such a measure. But you speak only of increasing the tonnage to 150,000 tons, or of the Naval Administration being imperfect. Naturally, all means will be adopted hereafter to make the Administration perfect, but at the same time it is necessary to provide for increasing the Navy's strength. The business of developing the Navy is not a thing to be accomplished in a moment, though your attitude suggests that you so regard it. The Government can discover no explanation for your decision. Therefore, the Government, within the limits permitted by the Constitution, is resolved to adhere to its policy. Gentlemen, according to the Government's view, the Report of the Budget Committee is not in accordance with a policy of progress, and, therefore, the Government declares its inability to consent to the proposals of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Kono Hironaka inquired, for the sake of assurance, whether the Government's refusal referred to the whole Budget or only to the items falling within the provisions of the 67th Article of the Constitution.

The Minister of State for Finance replied that it referred only to the items connected with the 67th Article.

Mr. Kono said that the Minister had answered in a very peremptory manner. If, however, the question had been misunderstood, nothing further need be said. What he wanted to know was the exact items falling within the scope of the Government's reply.

The Minister of Finance answered that reference to the 67th Article of the Constitution would afford that information. It was scarcely the Government's business to teach the Constitution to the House.

The President pointed out that Mr. Kono desired precise instruction as to the items included in the Government's answer.

The Minister of Finance said that the items were those falling under the provisions of the 67th Article of the Constitution. The Govern-

ment was not called on to indicate them in detail.

Mr. Kono asked permission to introduce an urgency motion submiting the amended Budget a second time for the Government's consent.

The House gave permission.

In answer to Mr. Ozaki Yukio, the Minister of State for Finance said that the Government refused to give its consent to the Budget Committee's amendments for two reasons: first, because it would be impossible to carry on the Administration with the amended Budget; secondly, because the responsibilities arising out of the operation of the laws could not be discharged.

Mr. Ozaki continued to ply the Minister with questions as to the meaning between the lines of the Government's reply, but elicited only answers couched in the language of the reply itself, which the Minister of Finance said that the House must interpret according to the plain significance of the words.

Mr. Ozaki inquired what was meant by saying that the increase of the Navy was essential to the maintenance of the country's independence.

Count Goto, Minister of State for Agriculture and Commerce, replied that where reference was intended to China or to Korea or to what other country, was obviously a matter not to be openly stated in the House.

Mr. Ozaki continued to multiply question on question, but the Ministers of State persisted in replying simply that their dissent was not based on the amount of the reductions alone; that if large reductions were possible, large reductions would be agreed to; if small reductions were impossible, even small reductions would be refused.

Mr. Hatano Denzaburo pointed out that the Government had consented to a reduction of considerable amount in last year's Supplementary Budget for the Department of Communications, yet it was now asserted that a reduction of 800,000 *yen* out of over 4 millions in the appropriations for the same Department would interrupt the national progress. Had the Government's ideas changed so radically in the space of one month?

The Minister of Finance replied that consent was given where consent was possible, and withheld where it was impossible. The circumstances of the two Budget were entirely different.

Mr. Kono Hironaka said that the reductions made by the House in the Budget were in no sense excessive. On the contrary, they were purposely moderate. Moreover, the House, in making them, had in view a clear object, namely, the reduction of administrative expenses to the standard of the national capacities. But the Government, while professing to be not less anxious than the House for economy, declined to carry its profession into practice. Everybody knew that the establishment of officials was excessive—far more numerous in proportion to the work done than the establishment in England or France. But when the House sought to reduce it, the Government objected that the administration could not be carried on. Everybody knew that the emoluments of Ministers were higher than those of Ministers in England or France. But when the House sought to reduce them, the Government objected that the progress of the country would be checked. As for that progress, he was unable to detect it in official circles. The old abuses of Clan Government existed just as much as ever. A man could not become head of the Home Office or the Railway Bureau unless he were of Choshu origin, or head of the War Department or the Navy unless he were of the Satsuma clan. Yet the Government claimed to stand aloof from political parties, ignoring the fact that its own organization was essentially a party organization. The Government called the Opposition "destructive," ignoring its own destructive methods. Did not the House find itself in its fourth session without having accomplished anything? On the one hand was the House of Peers, which either shelved the Representatives' Bills or rejected them; on the other was the Government which withheld its consent. Thus year after year had been passed *re infectâ*. To whom did the epithet "destructive" properly belong? The great object of the House was to correct the abuses of Clan Government. The Cabinet's declaration of policy was couched in fair terms and modelled on unimpeachable principles, but beyond words and doctrines there seemed to be nothing. Was it a Constitutional Cabinet, or was it not rather an unconstitutional? Since the Constitution had come into operation, it was impossible to discover that the Government had proposed to itself and resolutely followed any path of progress. It seemed to rest content with attempts to deceive the country by pretty speeches. The Party to which he belonged had a different policy, a different purpose from the present Ministers of the Crown. Men who really loved their country would not shrink from any suffering in her cause. If the Government had any wish to correct the abuses which had been accumulating for so many years, they could prove their sincerity by accepting the House's amendments of the Budget. If they persisted in their refusal, nothing could be looked forward to but a series of collisions between the Legislature and the Administration. The Government had already resorted to the expedient of dissolution, and the country had replied by sending up the same members. No number of dissolutions could shake public opinion. Let the Government agree. They found themselves in no common time. They found themselves in a time when the restoration of harmony between the Legislature and the Administration was the need of the era. Such restoration would bring peace to the mind of the Sovereign and contentment to the hearts of the people. He conjured the Government to accept the reforms suggested by the voice of the nation, and called upon the House to return the Budget with the request that the Government should re-consider its refusal to consent.

Mr. Sasaki Zenyemon opposed the motion. Mr. Kono had framed an extensive indictment of the Government's policy. But the Government's policy was not in question at all. Nothing was in question except the expenditures falling under the provisions of the 67th Article of the Constitution. This talk about policy, Clan Government, and so forth was all beside the mark, and had for its purpose simply the embarrassment of the Administration. The Government had emphatically declared its inability to consent to the reductions affecting the Fixed Expenditures. Did they imagine that by re-submitting the Budget and accompanying it with a general denunciation of the Government's policy and conduct, they could induce the Cabinet to change its mind? Assuredly not. The course recommended could have only one issue, namely, the death of the Budget. Upon their shoulders would rest the responsibility of bringing about the very conjuncture they professed themselves anxious to avoid.

Mr. Ozaki Yukio said that if the Government would point out in detail the various items of reduction to which it objected and explain its reasons, the House would doubtless be willing to correct any mistakes that might have been committed. But when they were confronted by a point blank and general refusal, it was impossible to come to terms. If the Government wished to fight, it would find the House ready. If it desired peace, the path lay open.

The Minister of Finance, while not desiring to enter into any discussion with Mr. Kono as to the Government's conduct or general procedure, felt bound to point out that Mr. Kono had declared the Cabinet to be an unconstitutional Cabinet unless it consented to the proposed reductions in the expenditures connected with the 67th Article of the Constitution, and Mr. Ozaki had called it a destructive Cabinet on the same hypothesis. He left the House to judge the propriety of such epithets.

Mr. Inouye Kakugoro observed that Mr. Kono had seized this opportunity to deliver the attack upon the Government's policy which he failed to deliver some time ago owing to not being able to obtain a Ministerial audience. That was all very well, but its connection with the Fixed Expenditures falling under the provisions of the 67th Article of the Constitution, did not immediately appear. For the rest, the procedure proposed by Mr. Kono could obviously have no good result. It meant merely repentance for them and non-existence for the Budget. Their true course was to re-submit the Budget to the Committee, for although the Government declared its inability to consent to all the reductions in the Fixed Expenditures, they could infer very easily from the language used by the Government Delegates in the past that some reductions would be agreed to.

Mr. Kawashima Jun supported the motion, as did also Mr. Shimada Saburo, the latter speaking very briefly as there had been cries of "closure" at the conclusion of Mr. Kawashima's speech.

The House voted in favour of Mr. Kono's motion, namely, that as the House saw no reason to reconsider the reductions recommended by it in the Budget, it returned the Budget to the Government, again soliciting the latter's consent.

The Press Regulations Amendment Bill, as altered by the Peers, was then read, and after a desultory discussion, the House voted against the alterations *en bloc*, and elected a Committee of 10 to confer with the Upper House.

The Third Reading of the Bill for amending the Law of Registration was then passed, and the House rose at 5.25 p.m.

Enclosure - 4 - with Mr. Coombs' No. 89.

The Japan Daily Mail.

YOKOHAMA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1893.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 1.05 p.m., the Order of the Day being :—

1.—The Budget.
2.—Second Reading of the Bill for amending the Registration Law.
3.—Second Reading of the Bill for amending the Publication Regulations.
4.—Second Reading of the Bill for amending the Copyright Regulations.
5.—Report of the Special Committee on the Bill for abolishing Import Duties on Raw Cotton.
6.—Report of the Special Committee on the Representation relating to the control of the Four Great Rivers (Kiso, Yodo, Tone and Shinano).
7.—Report of the Special Committee on the Representation relating to the Extension of Navigation.

The House proceeded to discuss the section of the Budget relating to the Communications Department.

Mr. Okada Koroku, on behalf of the Budget Committee, explained that the large reductions —881,297 *yen* out of a total of 5,929,617 *yen*— recommended in this Department, were chiefly in the items of travelling allowances and office expenses, both of which the Committee considered too high.

Mr. Kawazu, Government Delegate, put various questions to the representative of the Committee. He asked by what number the Committee proposed to reduce the post and telegraph offices. Mr. Okada replied that no reduction of number was contemplated, but that the appropriations asked for seemed too high. Mr. Kawazu inquired whether the Committee thought that the new enterprises projected by the Department could be conducted in the face of such reductions. Mr. Okada said that he should reply after examination. Mr. Kawazu, referring to a reduction of over 8,000 *yen* in the appropriation on account of lighting the lamps of light-houses, asked where the Committee thought that oil could be obtained at such rates as the altered figures indicated. Mr. Okada answered that if the oil were obtained by public tender its cost could be lessened.

Mr. Wada Hikosaburo called for more explicit explanations from the Committee, and was proceeding to condemn the very vague answers of the Committee's representative when the President called him to order.

Mr. Okada said that the fifteen days allowed for the Committee's investigations did not suffice for accurate inquiry into all such details as the price of oil and so forth.

Mr. Kawazu, Vice-Minister of Communications, spoke at length, showing the unreasonableness of the reductions recommended by the Committee. He pointed out that immense progress had been made of late years in the province of communications, yet still very great room for improvement existed. Thus, whereas every unit of the British population sent and received more than 60 letters annually, and every unit of the French more than 40, the average in Japan was only 6 per head. Nevertheless, this figure 6 showed a vast stride compared with former years. To illustrate the growth of communications, he referred to the number of letters and parcels handled by the Tokyo post-offices on New Year's day of the present year, namely, over seven millions, being an increase of 1½ millions as compared with the number for the preceding New Year's day, and being 140 per cent. greater than the number for 1890. The House seemed to forget this constant growth of activity in the despatch of letters and telegrams, and to imagine that the expenditures of a Department called upon to discharge such enlarged and enlarging functions should remain stationary and even decrease. He quoted figures to show that the amendments of the Committee must have been made without any due regard to circumstances and in ignorance of the real facts of the various cases.

Mr. Ozaki Yukio noted that the number of officials in the Department of Communications exceeded the establishment fixed by Imperial Ordinance.

The Government Delegate said that the rapid growth of the Department's business had necessisted an increase of officials. It was proposed, in the first place, to seek an appropriation for the added number and afterwards to revise the establishment of the Ordinance.

Mr. Ozaki asked whether the Department considered that the Budget could be employed as a means of changing the Ordinance. Did the Government Delegate express the views of the Cabinet or the views of the Department of Communications only?

Mr. Kawazu replied that he spoke for the Department only.

The House then voted the Committee's amendments in the first two chapters of the Department.

On coming to the 3rd chapter, Mr. Kudo Kokan said that the Government Delegate had sought by eloquence and an array of figures to discredit the Committee's amendments. But the committee had done its work intelligently and accurately. It was doubtless true that the matter sent through the post in Japan did not compare favourably with the figures for Western States, but that fact was attributable to the undeveloped condition of the national resources, and the object of the Committee in cutting down administrative expenditure was precisely to aid the development of national resources. Rumour said that the Department of Communications, instead of observing the provision of the Law of Finance as to tenders, had a bad habit of obtaining supplies by special arrangement. If the system of tenders were duly employed, economies of fifteen or twenty per cent. might easily be effected.

The House passed the whole of the 4th, 5th and 6th chapters as amended by the Committee. This concluded the Ordinary Expenditures.

The Extraordinary Budget was then taken, the Department of Foreign Affairs being first debated.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURES.

Department of Foreign Affairs.

1.—Buildings and Repairs	7,041.645	2,391.985
1. New Buildings	4,649.660	not allowed
2. Repairs	2,391.985	unchanged
2.—Expenses for the Investigation of Emigration Lands	10,000.000	unchanged
Total	17,041.645	12,391.985
Reduction	4,649.660	

Department of Home Affairs.

1.—Subsidies	288,783.333	unchanged
1. Navigation to Main Island of Okinawa *Ken*	5,000.000	unchanged
2. Reconstruction of Tokyo Prison	20,000,000	unchanged
3. Hokkaido Hemp Company	40,000.000	unchanged
4. Mombetsu Sugar Company	2,750.000	unchanged
5. Sapporo Sugar Company	25,000.000	unchanged
6. Hokkaido Kosansha	2,500.000	unchanged
7. Tanko Railway Company	188,333.333	unchanged
8. Navigation to Hokkaido ...	4,500.000	unchanged
9. Navigation to Minor Island, Okinawa *Ken*.	700.000	unchanged
2.—Subsidy towards Shrines	500.000	unchanged
3.—Subsidy towards Expenses of Public Works	219,702.836	unchanged
1. Tokyo Waterworks	150,000.000	unchanged
2. Osaka Waterworks	50,000.000	unchanged
3. Expenses of Dredging Rivers and Harbours of Osaka	14,634.000	unchanged
4. Expenses of Reconstructing Main Road between Kumamoto and Fukuoka.	6,068.336	unchanged
4.—Repairs and Construction of Rivers.	791,282.016	unchanged
1. River Tone...	87,142.297	unchanged
2. River Fuji ...	58,596.185	unchanged
3. River Tenriu	68,543.534	unchanged
4. River Oi.....	400.000	unchanged
5. River Kitagami	40,000.000	unchanged
6. River Mogami	20,000.000	unchanged
7. River Abukuma	400.000	unchanged
8. River Shinano	125,000.000	unchanged
9. River Akano.	400.000	unchanged
10. River Sho ...	400,000	unchanged
11. River Kiso...	260,000.000	unchanged
12. River Yushino	400.000	unchanged
13. River Chikugo	100,000.000	unchanged
14. River Yodo..	30,000.000	unchanged
5.—*Fu* and *Ken*.....	5,140.323	5,015.723
1. Purchase of Chinese Cemetery in Yokohama	2,103.075	1,978.475
2. Purchase of Foreign Cemetery in Nagasaki	1,742.500	unchanged
3. Purchase of reclaimed land in Kumamoto ...	1,294.748	unchanged
6.—Yokohama Harbour Works.....	20,564.345	17,246.694
1. Salaries.....	12,266.665	9,539.010
2. Miscellaneous Salaries	8,297.680	7,707.684
7.—Cost of Building Offices and Houses of the Diet ...	206,570.164	198,153.193
1. Salaries	29,588.017	21,988.017
2. Miscellaneous Salaries	1,035.160	946.644
3. Office Expenses	2,770 670	2,145 915
4. Repairs	250.000	unchanged
5. Travelling Expenses	750.000	646.300
6. Buildings	172,176.317	unchanged
8.—Repairs and Building	102,127.166	101,089.878
1. New Buildings	71,933.761	70,895.773
2. Construction of a new Prison in Takatsu	25,461.380	unchanged
3. Construction of a new Explosive Storehouse in Yokohama	1,391.000	unchanged
4. Repairs	3,337.725	unchanged
9.—Expense of Surveying Rivers	60,392.849	57,395.404
1. Salaries	13,000.000	unchanged
2. Travelling Expenses	11,988.480	9,353.600
3. Office Expenses	2,765.429	2,402.864
4. Expenses for surveying and examining Rivers	32,638.940	unchanged
Total	1,695.063,732	1,679,169 077
Reduction	15,894.655	

Department of Finance.

1.—Subsidies	942,459.298	unchanged
1. Japan Railway Company.....	840,459.298	unchanged
2. Sanyo Railway Company.....	122,000.000	unchanged
2.—Buildings and Repairs	28,822.000	unchanged
3.—Expenses of preparing and issuing Consolidated Public Loan Bonds	85,450.000	unchanged
4.—Subsidy to Central Famine Fund	145,300.000	unchanged
Total.....	1,202,031.298	unchanged

Department of War.

1.—Construction of Fortresses ...	1,089,767.844	unchanged
1. Tokyo Bay Fortresses ...	303,000.000	unchanged
2. Shimonoseki Fortresses ...	100,000.000	unchanged
3. Fortresses in Straits of Awaji	100.000.000	unchanged
4. Arms and Gunpowder.....	586,767.844	unchanged
2.—Buildings and Repairs	525,234.850	473,157.637
1. New Constructions	373,808.850	321,731.637
2. Construction of Barracks in Ki Tan Straits ...	86,404.000	unchanged
3. Construction of Barracks in Shimonoseki Straits...	65,023.000	unchanged
3.—Construction of Machine guns	326,088.000	unchanged
4.—Erection of Gun Cotton Factory	82,190.609	unchanged
1. Building a new Factory	39,733.276	unchanged
2. Purchase of Machines	42,457.333	unchanged
5.—Additional Buildings to Senju Cloth Factory	77,404.448	72,736.474
1. Building of Factory	30,563.797	27,507.417
2. Purchase of Machines.....	46,840.651	45,229.057
Total 2,100,685.751		2,043,940.564
Reduction	56,745.187	

Department of Navy.

1.—Building of Men of-war	5,140,433.552	1,819,002.000
1. Building commenced in 1891.....	2,829,002.000	unchanged
2. Building of an Ironship to commence in 1893.....	2,337,684.552	not allowed
3. Building of a Cruiser to commence in 1893	983,747.000	not allowed
2.—Arms and Torpedoes	43,740.820	unchanged
3.—Works	587,751.550	unchanged

1. Building of Kure Naval Station	200,000.000	unchanged
2. Building of Saseho Naval Station	287,751.550	unchanged
3. Building of Arsenal.....	100,000,000	unchanged
4.—Building and Repairs.....	91.277.133	91,037.133
1. New Buildings	90,077.133	unchanged
2. Repairs	1,200.000	960.000
5.—Expense of Repairing Vessels by Contract...	55,100.000	unchanged
Total	5.918,303.055	2,596,631.503
Reduction	3,321.671.552	
Department of Justice.		
1.—Buildings and Repairs	78,881.000	63,104.800
1. New Buildings	78,881.000	63,104.800
Total	78,881.000	63,104.800
Reduction	15,776.200	
Department of Education.		
1.—New Works.....	70,250.000	101,835.000
1. Imperial University	46,250.000	77,835.000
2. High Commercial School.....	20,000.000	unchanged
3. Tokyo Technical School	4,000.000	unchanged
2.—Construction of a Hospital for Infectious Diseases, attached to the Medical College	34,659.833	Not allowed
Total	104.909.833	101,835.000
Reduction.....	3,074.833	
Department of Agriculture and Commerce.		
1.—Expenses of Surveying Forests and Arable Land...	39.151.500	unchanged
1. Miscellaneous ...	8,885.000	unchanged
2. Office Expenses.	13,476.110	unchanged
3. Travelling Expenses	16,790.390	unchanged
2.—Chicago World's Fair Exhibition	241,536.881	234,486.881
1. Miscellaneous.	30,859.600	23,809.600
2. Travelling Expenses	45.759.940	unchanged
3. Office Expenses	23,051.841	unchanged
4. Expenses for Exhibiting Articles	141,865.500	unchanged
3.—United Competitive Association of *Fu* and *Ken*	15,000.000	13,305.760
4.—Expenses of Changing Weights and Measures ...	27,577.885	unchanged
5.—Buildings and Repairs	11,250.000	not allowed
6.—The Fourth National Exhibition	12,307.100	5,674.920
1. Miscellaneous Salaries	7,150.000	1,800,000
2. Travelling Expenses	2,507.000	1,755.320
3. Offices Expenses	2,649.500	2,119.600
7.—Expenses of Investigating Iron Works.....	24.963.320	6,630.000
1. Salaries	4,560.000	not allowed
2. Travelling Expenses	8,153.320	1,500.000
3. Miscellaneous Salaries	8,400.000	2.775.000
4. Office Expenses	3,850.000	2,355.000
Total	371.786.686	326,826.946
Reduction	44.959.740	
Department of Communications.		
1.—Subsidies	943,000.000	unchanged
1. Japan Steamship Company ...	880,000.000	unchanged
2. Osaka Shosen Kaisha	50,000.000	unchanged
3. Navigation between Nawa and Kobe ...	13,000.000	unchanged
2.—Buildings and Repairs	705,052.289	321,895.252
1. New buildings.	680,140.918	302,076.250
2. Construction of a buoy at Hinomisaki	10,402,440	8,321.952
3. Repairs	14,508.931	11,497.050
3.—Expenses of Investigating Railway Routes throughout Empire ...	27,500.000	22,762.000
1. Salaries	6,220.000	unchanged
2. Office Expenses	3,740.000	2,805.000
3. Travelling Expenses	11,720.000	8,790.000
4. Miscellaneous Salaries	5,820.000	4,947.000
Total	1,675,552.289	1,287,657.252
Grand Total of Extraordinary Expenditures	13,164,255 289	9,313,588.425
Reduction	3,850.666.864	
Grand Total of Administrative Expenditures for 1893	83,759.966.705	74,813,465.235
Grand Total of Reduction	8,846,501.470	

Mr. Hayashi, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, explained that the Consulate in Sōul was so much dilapidated that to repair it would involve almost as much expense as to re-build it. He trusted, therefore, that the House would not endorse the reduction made by the Committee, but would grant the sum originally set forth in the Budget for building purposes.

Mr. Orita Kenshi endeavoured to raise the question of Japanese immigrants in Hawaii not enjoying the privilege of the franchise, but the President ruled him out of order.

In answer to questions, the Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs explained that the appropriation for conducting investigations with regard to emigration did not include any expenditure on account of the actual work of emigration. At present the Government's attention was directed chiefly to Mexico, for the sparse population of that vast country—one million Spaniards and one million aborigines—indicated a promising field for Japanese immigrants.

Mr. Kashiwada Moribumi urged that Japan's efforts in the direction of emigration should be concentrated entirely on Hokkaido, and not dissipated in other countries at present.

The House voted the Foreign Office Section as amended by the Budget Committee.

The Department of Home Affairs was then taken, and the first five chapters were voted as amended by the Committee. On coming to the 6th chapter, Mr. Furuichi, Government Delegate, explained that the completion of the Yokohama Harbour Works had been delayed owing to the necessary materials not arriving from abroad. All possible reductions had been made in the expenditures and very great inconvenience would be involved by adopting the Committee's figures.

The House voted the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th chapters as amended by the Committee, and proceeded to the Department of Finance which was voted as submitted by the Government, no changes having been made by the Committee.

The War Office Section was voted as amended by the Committee.

Mr. Ota Minoru moved that as the time fixed for discussing the Budget had already expired, and as the extraordinary appropriations for the Navy, which would probably provoke much discussion, had been reached, the debate should be deferred until the next day.

Mr. Inouye Kakugoro opposed the motion, and the House rejected it.

Mr. Kato Masanosuke, on behalf of the Budget Committee, explained that the appropriations for building new vessels of war had been expunged in accordance with the considerations influencing previous Committees, namely, that no definite plan of Naval development was adopted and that the administration of the Naval Department was defective. The Government did not come forward with any clear estimate of the number of ships and the establishment of officers and men to which the Navy should be raised. A mere hand to mouth policy was pursued. The Committee held that some distinct basis should be determined for working on. They did not require that the ships should be procured at fixed dates. In these days of rapid progress both as to artillery and as to naval construction, due latitude with regard to times of building or buying must be allowed. But a distinct programme of dimensions was a *sine qud non*. As to the Department itself, it was absolutely in the hands of Satsuma men. No one else could hope to serve successfully. Moreover, the methods of promotion did not tend to encourage the growth of that expert knowledge so essential in naval matters. Radical reforms must be effected before such a Department could be entrusted with the expenditure of large sums for building new ships of war. By way of illustrating the deficiency of the Navy in navigating skill, he adduced the case of the poaching operations carried on by foreign ships in Japanese waters. The season for these operations was also the season of thick fogs. Consequently, the cruisers sent after the poachers feared to put to sea until the fogs cleared off, and were always too late to prevent the depredations of foreign vessels.

Vice-Admiral Viscount Nire, Minister of State for the Navy, trusted that the House would grant the appropriations for building new vessels of war. There was no idea of bringing the strength of the Navy to a level with that of great Western Powers, but the Government considered that, having due regard to her circumstances, Japan should have a Navy of 120,000 tons. The foundation of such a Navy would be ironclads, and associated with these, by way of adjuncts, would be a certain number of cruisers and despatch vessels. Torpedo boats were also an essential element of national defence, especially in view of the great strides that had been made of late years in this branch of naval warfare. The question of ironclads had long been under consideration, but the Government believed that the time had now come to acquire such vessels. He need not remind them that the Navy had made great progress in technical skill during the past few years, but to call upon them to continue that progress without ships was like bidding a man swim on a mat. The Government had supposed that the House would grant these appropriations without difficulty, and was much surprised at the Committee's recommendations to excise them, as well as at the reasons adduced for such a course, reasons which he ventured to think quite insufficient. He asked the House to reflect deeply before coming to a decision on this important point.

Mr. Tanaka Shozo said that the Minister of State's speech had sounded like a recitation. It did not seem worth while under such circumstances to ask any questions. Yet, inasmuch as the Government, despite the repeated refusals of the House, continued to apply for these appropriations, its fever of zeal must be very high. He should like to know at what degree the fever stood.

Vice-Admiral Ito replied that he could not name the exact degree, but that it was a very high fever.

Mr. Tanaka Shozo said that the Queen of Spain had sold her hair ornaments to build a ship for Columbus who discovered America. It was necessary that people should have that much zeal. Count Matsukata, the previous Minister President, had held the portfolio of Finance for many years and had amassed a fortune of a million *yen*. If he gave half of it to build ships of war that would be proper zeal. It was proposed now to procure ironclads. Ironclads were costly affairs. Their navigation and use required skilled officers, themselves like ironclads. But the country possessed no such officers. How was that difficulty to be solved?

Vice-Admiral Ito saw no occasion to answer such a question.

Mr. Ooka Ikuzo said that, in conjunction with Messrs. Sasaki and Kawara, he had presented an amendment, the financial details of which would be explained by Mr. Kawara, while he himself would ask permission to say a few words on the general subject. It was scarcely necessary to remind them that the question now before them was of preponderating importance. Nothing more vital could be presented for their consideration. The difference between the policies of the Popular party and of the National Unionists, to whom he belonged, could be clearly demonstrated by their respective attitudes towards this question. Moreover, the decision of the House ought to decide the fate of the Cabinet. If they passed the appropriations, the Cabinet would live; if they rejected them, it would die. That might be clearly inferred from the language used by the Acting Minister President of State in announcing the Government's policy; language showing that this question of Naval development was regarded by the Cabinet as standing in the very forefront of its national duties. If the Government really intended to act in conformity with the Constitution, it would make its own fate depend upon the fate of this Bill. In view of the question's vast importance he could not but lament, both for the sake of the Cabinet and for the sake of his own Party, that no attempt had been made by the Naval Authorities to reply to the charge advanced by Mr. Kato that the administration of the Department was defective. It was indeed difficult to place confidence in such a Department. But this question of building men-of-war extended beyond mere departmental competence: it touched the national security. He had not a word to say against the sentiments expressed in the declaration of naval policy made by Count Itagaki over his own signature in the columns of the *Jiyu*. On the contrary, those sentiments excited his warm admiration, and made him marvel at the progress of the times. The unanimity with which the Count's Party had endorsed the programme and recognised it as emanating from their leader, was also worthy of all praise. What was the state of the Orient to-day? Most Eastern countries were content with one of two conditions, either to enjoy an ignominious peace or be dependant on some other Power. Japan could not be content with either of those conditions. She must equip herself fully for purposes of defence. Farther, it was essential that she should see to the development of her commerce and industries, and enter boldly into competition with the rest of the world in those fields. It was impossible to predict the outcome of such competition; impossible to say that it might not at any moment involve foreign interference. In that event, the preservation of the nation's independence

would depend upon its ability to defend itself. They all wished to see the principles of international law applied with equal impartiality and efficiency in the Orient and the Occident, but unfortunately they could not close their eyes to the fact that Japan must not look to international law to shield her. Her only course was to complete her defences. The *Jiyu-to* maintained that the country needed a Navy of 150,000 tons. Where were funds to be found for procuring so many ships? The state of the national resources did not permit fresh taxation to such an amount, and if a foreign loan were contemplated, the country must not lose sight of the experiences of Egypt or Turkey. It was of no use to discuss impossibilities. They must adapt their policy to the capacities of the country. He did not pretend to have entire confidence in the administration of the Navy, but he held that the safety of the nation demanded these appropriations for the building of ships, and he trusted that the House would give its consent to them.

Mr. Sugita Teiichi spoke strongly against the appropriations, but advanced no new argument. He declared that the Ministers' claim on behalf of the Navy's progress in skill was amply disproved by the cases of the *Unebi Kan*, the *Chioda Kan*, and the *Chishima Kan*, and he told the House that its honour would be impaired if it passed the appropriations.

Vice-Admiral Ito traversed in detail the criticisms of the Opposition, and conjured the House to deal with facts and not to be led away by idle rumours.

The closure was moved and carried. At this point much commotion ensued. Mr. Inouye Kakugoro claimed that although he had sent in his name as desiring to speak before Messrs. Ooka and Sugita, and although the President had declared his resolve not to put the closure until, according to the usual custom, the speakers on the list had all been heard, he—Mr. Inouye—had not been given any opportnnity of speaking. Several members, especially Mr. Misaki Kamenosuke, found fault with the President for permitting Mr. Inouye to make any remarks after the closure had been put and carried, but the President insisted that the closure applied only to the subject concerning which it was put, and that it could not be held to exclude all speaking until the taking of a final vote.

Mr. Ooka's amendment was then put to the vote by closed ballot, when 79 "ayes" and 152 "noes" were found. The appropriations, as proposed by the Government, were next taken, when 38 voted for them and 144 against.

The rest of the section was voted as amended by the Committee.

The House rose at 9.15 p.m.

Enclosure - 5 - with Mr. Coombs' No. 89.

"Japan Mail" January 24, 1893.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 1.25 p.m., the Order of the Day being:—

1.—Address to the Throne on the subject of Official Interference in Elections.
2.—Address to the Throne on the subject of Treaty Revision.
3.—Second Reading of the Bill for amending the Publication Regulations.
4.—Second Reading of the Copyright Bill.

The President reported the receipt of,

The Government's Answer to a Question from Mr Maruyama Teisei, on the subject of the Central Famine Relief Fund.
An Address to the Throne on the subject of the Budget; presented by Messrs. Kono Hironaka, Inugai Ki, Suzuki Shigeto, and others.
A Bill for supplementing the Railway Regulations; presented by Mr. Suzuki Shigeto and others.
A Bill for amending the Regulations relating to Dealers in Second-hand Goods; presented by Mr. Mori Toichiro, and others.
A Representation relating to Horse-breeding; presented by Mr. Kudo Takuji and others.
A Representation relating to Treaty Revision; presented by Mr. Abei Hankon and others.

Mr. Kono Hironaka moved that the Order of the Day be changed for the purpose of debating the Address to the Throne on the subject of the Budget.

Mr. Ogaki Hyoji asked leave to introduce an urgency motion with reference to the qualifications of a member, but the President suggested that, in accordance with precedent, the matter should be submitted in writing.

Mr. Kono Hironaka explained that his motion to proceed at once to debate the Address to the Throne on the subject of the Budget, was in consequence of the Government's refusal to reconsider its decision as to the reductions proposed by the House in the Fixed Expenditures.

The House voted for changing the Order of the Day.

Mr. Kono was about to speak on the proposed Address when the President desired him to resume his seat, and announced the receipt of an Imperial Rescript ordering the prorogation of the Diet for a period of fifteen days, namely, until February 6th.

Enclosure - 6 - with Mr. Coombs' No. 89.

The Japan Daily Mail.

Yokohama, Tuesday, January 24, 1893.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES RE-ASSEMBLING.

THE old rule that the unexpected always happens was illustrated yesterday when the House of Representatives re-assembled after its adjournment of five days. Public anticipation had been on tip-toe from the time when the adjournment was announced. It was felt that a crisis had arrived in the conflict between the Government and the House, and everyone who could manage to procure a ticket of admission to the Strangers' Gallery on the 23rd instant availed himself of the opportunity to assist at the exciting scene which the Opposition were understood to have rehearsed during the recess. At no time since the Diet first assembled had the abilities of the ticket takers and guards been taxed so severely. The crowd at the doors seemed interminable, and since only two were suffered to pass at the same time, the guards being more than usually careful to scrutinize each applicant for admission, fully an hour was occupied in the process of ingress. At a few minutes past one o'clock, the members began to take their places in a leisurely manner. As each entered he was eagerly scrutinized by the closely packed masses of humanity occupying the Strangers' Gallery, but nothing in the demeanour of the members responded to this general anxiety. They appeared just as unconcerned as though no exceptional step had been taken by the House, nor any trial of strength challenged between the Administration and the Legislature. There were no specially animated faces, no whispered conferences, no abnormal indications of any kind. Presently, however, it began to be noticed that the leaders of the Opposition were not yet in their seats, and as the clock marked fifteen, twenty, and twenty-five minutes past the usual time of opening the proceedings, a suspicion grew that perhaps the programme had not been as fully or easily elaborated as was commonly supposed. In the morning rumours had been bruited abroad to the effect that a difference of opinion existed between the *Kaishin-to* and *Jiyu-to* as to the propriety of bringing up for immediate discussion a motion of such importance as an Address to the Throne. All sections of the Opposition were united in the resolve to appeal from the Cabinet's refusal to reduce the Fixed Expenditures, and to make the appeal in the form of an Address to the EMPEROR. The draft Address had, indeed, been printed and circulated among the members that morning. But the Standing Orders of the House require that, except in cases of urgent necessity, two days at least must be allowed to intervene between the distribution of a Bill and its First Reading. Would it be proper to dispense with those two days, on a point of urgency, in a matter of such vital character; and again, if the two days were duly suffered to elapse, ought the House to suspend its sittings in the meanwhile? It was at first reported that these questions had proved difficult of adjustment. By and by, however, an altered and more credible story began to be bruited abroad. According to this new version, the *Jiyu-to*, the *Kaishin-to*, and the *Domei* Club were all in favour of introducing the Address at once, but were not unanimous in their views of the procedure to be subsequently adopted, the *Jiyu-to* and the *Domei* Club advocating suspension of the House's sittings pending the receipt of the SOVEREIGN'S answer to the Address, and the *Kaishin-to* opposing such a course as wanting in respect towards the EMPEROR. The difference between the two methods was evidently of the gravest nature, and as the minutes went by without the Opposition leaders appearing in their places, people began to think that disagreement about this point might have dislocated the whole programme. But at twenty-five minutes past one Messrs. KONO HIRONAKA, SHIMADA SABURO, SUZUKI SHOJI, INUGAI KI and the other missing celebrities entered the House and were shortly followed by the President. The Japanese House of Representatives is a remarkably undemonstrative assembly. It never lionizes a leader, and if it mentally raises any of its members to the rank of heroes, no outward evidences of their elevation are discernible. On an occasion like the 23rd instant, when a great political struggle was about to culminate, it might have been expected that the moral tension of the time would have found expression in some cheering or other sign of encouragement as Mr. KONO HIRONAKA walked to his seat. But there was nothing. Mr. KONO himself does not suggest the idea of a man courting ovations of any kind.

Quiet, self-contained, almost subdued in manner, and with a face which though full of intellect and power, indicates the student rather than the political agitator, his pensive aspect and imperturbable suavity lend an air of respectability and calm to any cause with which he is associated. No one unacquainted with the course of events could have imagined him, on the 23rd instant, to be the centre of a political conflict such as the nation had not seen for years. The President's formal announcement that the proceedings were opened, was followed by the usual report of documents received. At the head of the list stood the Government's third answer to the House's application for concurrence in the reduction of the Fixed Expenditures, and the next place was occupied by the Address to the Throne, its presenters being Mr. KONO HIRONAKA, on behalf of the *Jiyu-to*, Mr. INUGAI KI, on behalf of the *Kaishin-to*, and Mr. SUZUKI SHIGETO, on behalf of the *Domei* Club, three parties which command, in combination, a majority of the whole House. The reading aloud of the Government's answer was a mere matter of form. The Cabinet, being graciously granted by the House a period of five days to reconsider the position, abandon its obdurate attitude and compile its reply, had requited this mark of consideration by inditing its answer in five minutes, so that the whole interval conceded originally for the Government's reflection became on the contrary, available for the House itself to ponder over and elaborate its plan of campaign. Hence the members, having had the reply in their hands for five days, were little interested in its lecture, though they listened sedately enough. Mr. KONO HIRONAKA then rose, and in a placid, mechanical manner suggesting a set programme and entire confidence of support, asked leave to introduce a motion for changing the Order of the Day. He spoke with the utmost brevity, merely giving a dry, succint outline of the exchange and re-exchange of communications that had taken place between the House and the Government with regard to the Budget, and intimating that as three attempts to secure the Cabinet's concurrence had resulted in three failures, nothing remained but to approach the Throne. A chorus of *sansei* ("approval") was immediately heard, and the President declared that Mr. KONO'S motion, being obviously supported by the necessary number of members, became a subject for debate. But there were no debaters. All appreciated the futility of attempting to defer the crisis. One member did indeed rise, and ask leave to introduce a second urgency motion, but it turned out that his object was merely to challenge the qualifications of a member, and after a moment's explanation, he was directed by the President to commit his statement to writing. Mr. KONO'S motion having then been put, the House declared, by an overwhelming majority, that it would consider the Address to the Throne at once, and the fact being announced from the chair, a bevy of members, numbering, perhaps, twenty-five, crowded to the Chief Secretary's desk, and recorded their names desiring to take part in the debate. It was evident that a long and animated discussion might be expected, and the great concourse of spectators, seeing that there was to be no hitch in the programme, settled down to listen. Meanwhile, Mr. KONO ascended the rostrum and began to speak. His exordium was peculiar: he asked the House to correct the manner of writing two ideographs in the Address. It was a trifling interruption, but between the difficulty of indicating exactly where these faulty characters occurred in the somewhat lengthy documents and the necessity of answering captious or frivolous members who inquired what might be the proper caligraphy, Mr. KONO'S preface sounded somewhat out of joint. However, all these irksome preliminaries being at last concluded, eager ears were strained to catch the Radical leader's next words. But at this moment one of the secretaries laid an imposing despatch-box before the President, and the latter had no sooner opened it than he requested Mr. KONO to leave the rostrum. The House was evidently taken by surprise, and when it appeared that the box contained an Imperial Rescript ordering the prorogation of the Imperial Diet for 15 days, exclamations of astonishment and amusement, not unmingled with derision, rose from all sides. The Government had taken the wind completely out of the Opposition's sails. Instead of an imposing programme of impeachment and a defiant majority refusing to legislate until their appeal to the Throne should be answered, the members were sent home for a fortnight to recover their moral equilibrium and recall the fact that there exists in the State a power independent of a majority in the House of Representatives. Of course no reasons were assigned for the order of prorogation. The EMPEROR

never gives reasons. If the Opposition really contemplated the extreme course of suspending legislation pending an answer to their Address, that alone would have been a sufficient reason to check their dangerous zeal. But for the present we cannot pass beyond conjecture. The Government's supporters compare the Opposition to a wrestler who has been anticipated in his posture of attack. Let us hope, however, that the suspension of the contest points rather to a prospect of peace-restoring intervention.

Enclosure - 7 - with Mr. Coombs' No. 89.

"Japan Mail" January 24, 1893.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE ADDRESS TO THE THRONE.

THE Address to the Throne which was about to be debated on Monday in the Lower House when prorogation interrupted the proceedings, is a somewhat lengthy document, running as follows:—

ADDRESS TO THE THRONE.

Your Majesty's servant, Hoshi Toru, President of the House of Representatives, hereby humbly begs to address Your Majesty, in accordance with a resolution of the said House.

Your Majesty has greatly restored to literature and the military art the posperity of former days, and in the fullness of Imperial benevolence has granted the Great Constitution, an indication of Your Majesty's auspiciously wise purpose that all classes of the nation should work together harmoniously; so that Your Majesty's grace is shed everywhere and Your Majesty's benignity abounds, filling Your Majesty's subjects within the four seas with profound admiration and the deepest gratitude.

Humble reflection leads Your Majesty's servant to conclude that the chief object of representive government is to promote concord between high and low, and to secure the cōoperation in aid of the State. Hence there can be no profounder or greater desideratum than that the Legislature and the Administration should occupy towards each other attitudes of thorough sincerity and should achieve the reality of harmonious cōoperation. But ever since the opening of the Diet, the Legislature and the Administration have been wanting in concord, all their projects have been impeded, all their capabilities marred, so that in the sequel they have failed to secure for the country the benefits of progressive development in concert with the advance of the age. Your Majesty's servants acknowledge that the insufficiency of their own zeal is in part responsible for these things, but they believe that the chief cause is to be sought in the Cabinet's failure to discharge its functions. If your Majesty's servants have sought to reduce administrative expenditures and economise the public outlay, it is because they desire to reform the extravagant abuses of the Government and to lighten the burdens of the people. They have held to this purpose unwaveringly ever since the first session of the Diet. This House, when the Budget for the 26th year of *Meiji* was submitted to it, subjected it to the closest scrutiny, took careful count of the nation's financial capacity, and with due regard to the nature of the various administrative requirements, introduced reductions of expenditure. With regard to the items of Fixed Expenditures falling under the provisions of the 67th Article of the Constitution, the Government's concurrence was sought, in accordance with the Constitution, no less than three times, but the Government arbitrarily withheld its consent. Moreover, not only did it offer no statement of its reasons or detailed explanation of the items to which it took exception, but also it went so far as to declare positively that it could not reduce so much as one *sen* of the amount. Thereupon this House, suspending it sittings for five days, asked the Government to reconsider the matter, but the Government firmly persisted in its former declaration and declined to pay attention to the House's representation. Had the Government, when announcing its dissent with reference to the expenditures falling under the 67th Article of the Constitution, given a detailed statement of the various items and a clear explanation of reasons, it would have been acting in conformity with the moral duty of statesmen under representative institutions, and would also have adopted the path leading to harmonious cōoperation. But to the deep regret of Your Majesty's servants the Cabinet did not adopt any such course. Further, with regard to the appropriations for building men-of-war, although the Diet rejected them, the Government declared its positive intention of devising some means of carrying out its policy within the limits prescribed by the Constitution. Your Majesty's servants, astonished at the impropriety of this declaration, immediately sought an explanation, but obtained no answer. Is this a proper course for Ministers of State to pursue? Your Majesty's servants would willingly make any sacrifices to avoid troubling Your Majesty's hearing in such matters. Nothing, indeed, is farther from our wish. But we have no choice. The origin of the friction between the Government and the Diet and of the discord between officials and people, extends to a remote time. Unless accumulated abuses be removed and the reality of representative government achieved, the nation will lapse into a state of deline. To bring administrative expenditure into equilibrium with the country's resources, and by uniting all classes of the people in one common aim, to promote the prosperity of the State at home and establish its prestige abroad--these in truth are the paramount duties of the time. Your Majesty's servants gave expression to the desire of the people, but the Cabinet utterly declined to listen, and thus prevented us from discharging our legislative function of consent. Such is not the proper course to adopt in adjusting the finances of the empire and carrying out the administration of the State. Your Majesty's servants apprehend that, so long as they are associated with such a Cabinet, it will be impossible for them to discharge the trust reposed in them by Your Majesty above and to give expression to the desires of the people below. With all humility we entreat that Your Majesty's sagacious consideration may be directed to the subject. Thus most worshipfully does Your Majesty's servant Hoshi Toru venture to present this humble address.

Presented by { KONO HIRONAKA. / INUKAI KI. / SUZUKI SHIGETO.

Enclosure - 8 - with Mr. Coombs' No. 89.

The Japan Daily Mail.

YOKOHAMA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1893.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

FRACAS IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A QUAINT and not over creditable incident occurred in the House of Representatives on Tuesday evening. After the closure had been put and voted in the debate on the appropriations for building new ships of war, considerable commotion was caused by an attempt on the part of Mr. Inouye Kakugoro to address the President, and by a disposition on the President's part to hear him. Mr. Inouye had sent in his name as desiring to speak in the debate, and in the due order of precedence of notice he should have been summoned to the tribune before Messrs. Ooka Ikuzo and Sugita Teiichi. But the two latter were named first by the President, and after they had spoken the closure was immediately voted, so that Mr. Inouye had no opportunity to speak. The incident was aggravated by the fact that an attempt to put the closure at an earlier period had been over-ruled by the President, on the ground that members who had given notice of a desire to speak ought to be heard, as far as possible, before applying the closure. Mr. Inouye, relying on that ruling, had not protested against being put after other speakers, but was naturally indignant when he found himself thrust out of the debate altogether. Rising to protest, he was about to be heard by the President when several Radical and Progressonists members challenged the President's procedure, and declared that after the closure had been put and carried, no one should be allowed to speak until the measure under debate had been finally voted. Of course that was an extravagant contention. The closure obviously refers only to the subject of debate, and cannot possibly apply to a collateral point of procedure such as Mr. Inouye desired to raise. But the Radicals and Progressionists were delighted at the notion of muzzling the most eloquent of their opponents, and they accordingly sought by declamation and disorder to force the President from the reasonable and logical position which he at once assumed. Ultimately the President succeeded in restoring order, and Mr. Inouye was suffered to state his protest. Excitement, however, ran pretty high. Mr. Inouye then left the Hall, and returning a moment afterwards, happened to be met at the door by Mr. Suzuki Manjiro, who, in jest it is said, put his hand on Mr. Inouye's shoulder, and said "You had better go away," meaning that the fate of the appropriations was sealed. Mr. Inouye, not appreciating the joke, seized the other's chest and asked what was meant by this attempt to prevent his entry into the hall. Like many other practical jesters, Mr. Suzuki is easily inflamed, and before the members in the vicinity of the door could interfere, a scuffle ensued in the lobby, Mr. Inouye's frock coat receiving a severe rent. On taking his seat Mr. Inouye appealed to the President, and the latter replied that so soon as the balloting then in progress was concluded, he should hear any complaint. But before the ballot was over, Mr. Ota Minoru had succeeded in placating Mr. Inouye, whose good humour is proverbial. "All that I insist on," said Mr. Inouye, "is that he should apologise for tearing my foreign clothes," whereupon Mr. Suzuki exclaimed "*warukatta*" (I was wrong), and the two combatants were immediately wreathed in smiles. Mr. Inouye's humour is exquisite. Nothing but a man's foreign coat could suffer, he suggested, in an encounter with an angry Radical.

The Japan Daily Mail.

YOKOHAMA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1893.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE RADICAL PARTY.

THE *Jiyu-to* held a meeting at its office on the 15th instant. There assembled some sixty members. Count ITAGAKI, President of the Party, took the chair and the business of the day was proceeded with at once. The proceedings lose something of their interest in view of subsequent events, but are nevertheless worthy of brief comment. The following resolutions were passed :—

1.—With regard to the meaning of the three kinds of expenditures enumerated in Art. LXVII. of the Constitution—namely, first, the Already Fixed Expenditures based by the Constitution upon the powers appertaining to the Emperor; second, Expenditures that have arisen by the Effect off Law; and third, Expenditures that appertain to the Legal Obligations of the Government; inasmuch as the nature and limitation of these expenditures are not clearly defined, a thorough debate on the subject shall be undertaken for the purpose of distinctly elucidating the question.

2.—Should the Government withhold its consent to the amended Budget which the House has passed and presented for the Government's concurrence, and request the House to reconsider the same, our Party will firmly adhere to the original amendments, and will, without any further discussion, return them to the Government once more. In the event of the Government's still withholding its concurrence, the amended Budget shall be forwarded to the House of Peers.

3.—With regard to the Press Regulations as amended and returned from the House of Peers, our Party, in its conference with the Upper House, will adhere to the original resolution of the House of Representatives.

4.—Though opposition has arisen to the project of Mixed-residence, as enunciated in the Address to the Throne on the subject of Treaty Revision, our Party will firmly adhere to its original resolution, and for the purpose of collecting supporters, a committee shall be appointed.

5.—This Resolution refers to the details of the proposed Bourse Law, and is not intelligible until the text of the Law is published.

It must be confessed that the Radicals are a little late in the day with their resolution as to the necessity of determining the meaning of the 67th Article of the Constitution. A proper understanding of that Article is absolutely essential to any intelligent parliamentary treatment of the Budget. The 67th Article enumerates three classes of Expenditures which are to be exempted from the control of the Diet, and which must not be reduced or rejected without the consent of the Government. What portion of the Budget is covered by these Expenditures? One imagines that this must be the very first question considered by a Committee of the Lower House appointed to report upon the Budget. But though the Diet finds itself in its fourth session, no resolute or organized effort seems to have been yet made to arrive at a clear understanding as to the exact scope of the three kinds of Constitutionally reserved expenditures. Everybody reading the Constitution carefully, foresaw that the interpretation of the 67th Article would be a hard nut for the Diet to crack. Attention was fully drawn to the fact in these columns long before the first Diet was convened. But only at this eleventh hour the Radical Party awake to the necessity of ascertaining whether their action towards the Budget in the Lower House is in accordance with or in opposition to the Constitution. Only now do they begin to ask what, after all, are these items which the Constitution forbids them to deal with according to their own sweet will, but with which they have nevertheless been so dealing during four sessions.

Count INOUYE, in his speech delivered in the Lower House on the 16th instant, stated that the amounts appearing in the present Budget under the three items of Expenditures covered by the 67th Article of the Constitution, aggregate 63,956,615 *yen*. The total expenditures in the Budget aggregate 83,759,966 *yen*. Hence, according to the Government's interpretation of the 67th Article, more than three-fourths of the Budget are excluded from the independent control of the Diet. It would be difficult to conceive any information more vital to the Lower House's lawful treatment of the Budget than an exact knowledge of the scope of the 67th Article. Yet, only now, in the Diet's fourth session, do we find the Opposition making the discovery that really some definite understanding must be arrived at on this point. Perhaps we do the Radicals an injustice. Perhaps their own ideas on the subject are clear enough, and the difficulty lies in divergence between their views and the Government's. But the language of their resolution does out convey that sense. In the debate that followed Count INOUYE'S speech in the House last Monday, Mr. KONO HIRONAKA and Mr. OZAKI YUKIO made repeated and persistent efforts to elicit from the Ministers of the Crown some detailed statement as to the precise scope of the 67th Article. But the Ministers of the Crown declined to offer any instruction about a matter which the House ought long ago to have settled for itself. Nothing, indeed, could inspire less confidence than to find that the Opposition in the Lower House has been applying drastic changes to three consecutive Budgets without even pausing to ascertain over what portions of the

Budget its lawful control extends, and what portions are Constitutionally excluded from its independent manipulation.

We are bound to say, however, that the attitude of the Minister of State for Finance towards the House on the 16th instant, betrayed more temper than prudence. The opportunity to bring the Opposition into ridicule by exposing their ignorance of a vital Constitutional question was doubtless very tempting, and Mr. WATANABE may well have been disposed to turn it to account. But, after all, the object of the present Cabinet is to placate the Diet, not to exasperate it. Why should not Mr. WATANABE have afforded the information sought for? There is no secrecy about the Government's views. Count INOUYE stated the exact amount of the expenditures connected with the 67th Article, and to arrive at the precise figure every item must have been set down. Mr. WATANABE might easily have gone through the items. That he did not wish to invite detailed inquiry subsequently, does not, in our opinion, furnish a sufficient reason for his peremptory refusal to supply all information on a subject concerning which the House was certainly entitled to put questions. Moreover, his emphatic announcement that not so much as one *sen* or one *rin* of reduction could be agreed to, savoured little of the conciliatory intentions generally attributed to the present Cabinet, and accorded ill with the Minister President's declaration at the commencement of the session that to restore harmony was the urgent need of the time. The debate of the 17th inst. showed clearly that the attitude of the Minister of Finance on the preceding day had contributed, more than anything else, to precipitate a collision between the Government and the House.

The Japan Daily Mail.

YOKOHAMA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1893.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE VERNACULAR PRESS ON THE RESOLUTION OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE collision between the Government and the House of Representatives is, of course, the topic of the hour. It evokes much comment from the vernacular press, each journal seeking to make the best possible case for the party which it represents. We proceed to epitomise some of the criticisms.

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The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* argues that since the Diet is not subordinate to the Government, the former is at liberty to attack any measures of the latter which may appear improper. But, on the other hand, the Government has a right to adhere to its own views. No man is entitled to compel the adoption of his opinions by any one else. Did the Government seek to force the Diet to accept official measures opposed to the latter's views, that would be absolutism; and if the Diet attempted to force its views upon the Government, that would be menace. The Government might rely on the Prerogatives of the Crown and the Diet on popular opinion, but neither of these agencies can be employed for such a purpose under a constitutional government. Which side, then, has acted in accordance with the Constitution in the question at issue? Not only is the faultiness of the amendments proposed in the Budget condemned by the people at large, but even those who support them, as Messrs. Ozaki, Kammuchi, and others, have acknowledged that they are defective. To return such amendments to the Government for the second time, alleging that the Government, not the House, ought to reconsider them, is surely a mistaken course to adopt in attacking the Government. Does not the House's action amount to a menace? The House alleges that the Government slights its amendments; but does it not itself slight the Government when it declares that if the Government persist in withholding its concurrence a conclusive measure must be adopted? If the fact be recalled that the Diet, in its first session, passed the very "fixed expenditures" which appear in the present Budget, is it not plain that the House is showing its contempt not for the Government only but also for the Diet? The Government has acted throughout in strict accord with the provisions of Art. LXVII. of the Constitution, yet the House declares the Ministry's action unconstitutional. On the contrary, it is unconstitutional to return the amended Budget for the second time to the Government. The Budget has not to be passed through three readings, but in accordance with the precedent established in the first session, the consent of the Government has to be sought between the first reading and the final vote on the second. But whatever may be said about methods of procedure, the duty of the House of Representatives is perfectly plain. It has to separate the items in the Budget concerning which it has failed to obtain the concurrence of the Government from the other items, and having amended the latter according to its own views, pass the Budget to the House of Peers, as directed by the Constitution. Meanwhile, the Government has nothing to do with the Budget, since it has been submitted to the House of Representatives, in obedience to Imperial Command. The Budget does not return to the Government unless it withdraws it, or until it has been presented to the Throne after its passage through both Houses of the Diet. But the House of Representatives has decided to return the amended Budget to the Government. They have not returned the Budget, however, but a mere document. The real Budget is still in the House of Representatives, undergoing debate, and must be transferred to the House of Peers in due time. When the House takes a recess of so many days it is neglecting its duty of discussing the Budget as prescribed by the Constitution. The explanation given is that the delay of five days is to afford sufficient time for the Government to choose between three courses, namely, the dissolution of the Diet, the resignation of the Ministry, or the granting of consent to the reductions proposed by the House. But, according to the Constitution, the Government is not required to do anything except to give or to withhold its concurrence to the amendments. If the Ministers of State are criminals, as alleged by Mr. Ozaki, why does not the House present an Address to the Throne for their dismissal? Instead of adopting that course, it simply urges the Government to give its concurrence, and under the pretext of "harmonious co-operation" seeks to force the Government's hand. It is a strange line to take, to assert that the Government is acting illegally, and that, therefore, the House must suspend its sittings for five days. The only result can be that the period of the session will be shortened and the Budget will not come into existence. Can this be called anything but a neglect of its duties on the part of the House of Representatives. It is impossible to avoid the conclusion that the House of Representatives is wantonly evading the responsibilities imposed on it by the Constitution.

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The *Choya Shimbun* praises the energy of the House of Representatives, but at the same time predicts that it will effect nothing useful. The Government having declared repeatedly that the reductions proposed by the House are impossible, and that it is determined to withhold its concurrence, there can be no hope of shaking its resolve. Will the dissolution of the Diet follow? No, for the dispute is not of great importance. The Government has simply declared that the proposed reductions would be injurious to the welfare of the country, and the House in reply claims that such an allegation is mistaken and unsympathetic. But since the Government has acted in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, the House can say nothing more. The Government, therefore, will not dissolve the Diet for such a slight reason. Neither is the Cabinet under any obligation to resign. The only result of the delay will be the waste of five important days, and the country will complain of the House's neglect of its duties. The *Choya* concludes by advising the members of the House of Representatives to occupy their time more profitably, to consider their position more carefully, and to act in a more practical manner henceforth.

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The *Jiyu* declares that the collision has come very late. In the ordinary course of events it should have come long ago, but the Popular Party have done everything they could to induce the Government to understand the people's

opinion, and to re-consider the subject. The Cabinet, however, has absolutely refused to take their advice, and has met their proposals by a declaration of war. If the Popular Party adopted the same destructive policy they would lose the confidence of the people, and knowing that they have acted quietly and moderately. The Government, on the other hand, has behaved defiantly. For instance, the House requested the presence of the Ministers of State and met with a flat refusal; questions relating to the punishment of officials who interfered in the general elections were asked, and the answers given were most unsatisfactory; questions relating to the reasons of enforcing the Law of Premonition were asked, and the reply was most vague. Moreover, the Government refused togive their consent to the reduction of the rate of the land tax, the amendment of the Press Regulations, the abolition of the Peace Preservation Regulations, and so forth. Any ordinary individual would have rebelled against the harsh treatment extended by the Government to the Diet, but the Popular Party, considering the welfare of the country, adopted a conciliatory course throughout. The Government has been spoiled by such indulgence, and at last a great collision has taken place. Who is responsible for this conflict? It is more than pleasant to peruse the resolution passed by the House of Representatives. It was long expected, and it came from the mouth of Mr. Kono Hironaka. Will the Government give its concurrence at last? It might seem weak to do so, but it would be for the good of the country. Will the Government resign? It might seem cowardly to do so, but it would be a step worthy of a Cabinet under representative institutions. There are only these two courses that can possibly be adopted, unless indeed the Government choose the last alternative and dissolve the Diet. Would the Government obtain a majority in the general elections? Decidedly not. But they might fare better than they did before. Moreover, though dissolution is not the best course, the Cabinet would preserve its honour by resorting to it. If any time-serving policy be adopted, such as a temporary prorogation, it will be sure to provoke popular scorn. There is no chance left of peace, nor can the Government maintain its policy of indifference; the Diet will not allow it. The only wise course for the Government is to take one of the above three measures as soon as possible. The Cabinet has now sent its third reply to the House. It seems from the tone of the reply that the Government holds the Diet in very slight esteem, and intends to let the Budget die an unnatural death. "Does the Government know the determination of the *Jiyu-to*, of the *Kaishin-to*, and of other members of the Popular Party? If so, it must adopt a much more desive measure!"

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The *Hochi Shimbun* asks who is responsible for pushing the conflict between the Government and the Diet to such extremes. The Government has simply declared that it cannot agree to the reduction of even a *sen* from the estimates. That amounts to no less than an avowal that the Goverhment disregards popular opinion, and adheres to its original Budget. If the Government had explained, item by item, the reasons of its inability to agree with the amendments, the House would undoubtedly have acceded to its request and reconsidered the subject. Since, however, the Cabinet determined to put an end to all harmonious cōoperation, there was no choice for the Diet but to vote the resolution as they did. The *Hochi* then dwells upon the three courses proposed for the Government's choice, and says that, though dissolution is not desirable, since the Popular Party would certainly obtain a still greater majority after the general elections, it is the best course on the whole, since the system of responsible Cabinets would then be definitely introduced.

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The *Kokumin Shimbun* declares that it is more than unreasonable for the Government to say that it cannot agree to any reductions whatever. If the Diet adopted the same extreme views, it would long ago have had recourse to an address to the Throne or a vote of want of confidence. But desiring to preserve harmonious cōoperation, the Representatives have suspended their sittings for five days, so as to allow the Government to reconsider the subject. The measure adopted by the House is more than peaceful. What will the Government do in return?

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The *Nippon* criticises the third despatch of the Government, and says that it is nothing more that the words of Mr. Watanabe put into the form of despatch. What will the Diet do now? Judging from the conduct of Messrs. Kono, Ozaki, and others, they will undoubtedly pass a vote of want of confidence or present an Address to the Throne. What will happen then? One danger involves another, and trouble is heaped upon trouble. At present it seems that the dispute centres on the question, who disturbed the harmonious cōoperation.

THE "KOKKAI" ON TREATY REVISION.

WHEN the discussions on the Budget have been concluded, says the *Kokkai*, the Treaty Revision question will occupy the arena. At present there are two distinct parties in the House. One is in favour of presenting an Address to he Throne; the other advocates a Representation to the Government. The former originally commanded a majority in the House as it includes all the members of the *Jiyu-to* and *Kaishin-to* nearly half of the *Domei* Club and portions of the *Kokumin Kyokai*, and the *Mushozoku*. The latter at the outset consisted of a majority of the *Kokumin Kyokai*, all the members of the Shiba Association and a part of the *Mushozoku*. But the number of supporters of the second party has increased lately, so that the two sides can now marshal about equal forces. There will, therefore, be a severe struggle in the House. Mr. Hoshi Toru, a prominent advocate of the former party, had a meeting with Messrs. Abei Hankon, Kammuchi Tomotsune, and other extremists of the second party, on which occasion Mr. Hoshi declared that in order to attain any good result in Treaty Revision, it is absolutely necessary to permit Mixed Residence in the interior, otherwise the labour of the negotiators will be wasted. To which Mr. Kammuchi replied that if the country be opened to foreigners, and they be allowed to advance money to certain manufacturers at low rates of interest, and thus compete with other Japanese manufacturers, the latter will soon be defeated; therefore, no Mixed Residence should be allowed at present. But the number of treaty ports should be increased, and within these extended limits foreigners might be allowed to settle. The discussion lasted a long time, but no agreement could be reached, and the disputants parted in disappointment. From that time both parties have been busily engaged collecting supporters. The answers they have obtained are reported to have been in many cases as follow:—A says that so

long as the land tax is reduced his object is attained; B declares that his sole aim is to settle the railway question; C alleges that he knows nothing beyond improving water-courses; D, E, and the rest avow that they are totally ignorant about such a national problem, and, therefore, they can give no opinion. Among the members those who are large landed proprietors advocate Mixed Residence, believing that, so soon as it is allowed, the value of their land will rise. On the other hand, those who have an interest in industries and commerce are strongly opposed to the proposition, because they see their account in preserving the *status quo*. In recording this apathetic attitude of so many politicians towards so important a question, the *Kokkai* declares that it does not know what will become of the country if such a state of affairs continues long.

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The idea suggested by the above analysis is that the question at issue between the two parties in the Diet is the expediency or inexpediency of Mixed Residence. But the fact is not so. Both sides are agreed as to the necessity of revising the Treaties. The immediate ground of dispute relates to the manner of bringing forward the problem. The *Jiyu-to*, *Kaishin-to*, and the other associates of the first party, advocate an Address to the Throne as the more imposing and imperative method of placing the question in the forefront of administrative duties; the opposite side favours a Representation to the Government, as a less forcible and therefore more deliberate mode of procedure. Naturally the camp of the latter includes all the opponents of Mixed Residence. These men, powerless to give practical effect to their conservatism, are fain to ally themselves with any party which shows a disposition to advance at a leisurely pace. They object to the earnest resoluteness of the *Jiyu-to* and the *Kaishin-to*, and though by no means reconciled to the views of the majority of the *Kokumin Kyokai* and the Shiba Association, they support these last because the less peremptory the tone of the Diet, the more deliberate will be, in their opinion, the procedure of the Government, and a slow rate of advance presents more numerous opportunities of interruption. Messrs. Abe Hankon, Kammuchi Tomotsune, and their fellow-thinkers have no numerical strength, so far as concerns the pusillanimous policy of keeping the country closed, but theirs is a doctrine which time may help to propagate. It is beyond question that every year which passes under existing circumstances augments the unpopularity of the foreigner and gives additional salience to the position of superiority which he occupies. The opponents of Mixed Residence perceive that their trust may be placed in time. The great solvent of all problems is on their side, for

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assuredly the present state of affairs is calculated, not to develop in Japanese minds any desire for closer and more extended intercourse with foreigners, but rather to engender a wish to restrict the intercourse already existing. However, foreign governments are no longer to be blamed in this matter. The responsibility of continuing a situation which delay can render only more irksome to endure and more difficult to emerge from, rests now with the Japanese themselves.

THE GOVERNMENT'S THIRD ANSWER TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE House of Representatives allowed the Government five days to consider the situation and take final action. The Government seems to have found no occasion for so much reflection. On the same afternoon that the House's resolution was conveyed to the Cabinet, the latter returned its third, and presumably final, answer. It runs thus :—

Notwithstanding the fact that the Government, in the exercise of the discretion conferred on it by the Constitution, had already refused its concurrence in respect of the expenditures falling under the 67th Article of the Constitution, its reconsideration of the matter was requested, and in consequence it again declared its inability to comply. There has now been communicated to it a resolution declaring that the House of Representatives, suspending its sittings for five days, will await the Government's action. The Government, having already explained the reasons of its inability to consent in respect of the expenditures protected by the Constitution, as well as the reasons why it is not called upon to adopt any measure on its own account, has now only to declare distinctly that its views are fixed and unalterable.

(Signed) INOUYE KAORU, Count,
Acting Minister President of State.

(Dated) 18th day of the 1st month of the 26th year of *Meiji*.

The Japan Daily Mail.

YOKOHAMA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1893.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND THE CONSTITUTION.

THE comments of the leading vernacular journals on the critical situation of Japanese politics have been summarized in these columns and doubtless read carefully by foreigners interested in the remarkable story of Japan's modern progress. They are, it must be confessed, most disappointing comments. Only one journal, the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, shows the problem in anything like its true proportions, and even the *Nichi Nichi's* article deals with so many side issues that the main and all important fact is obscured. As for the Opposition journals, not one of them rises above the level of subterfuge and persiflage. Whether unable to discern the truth, or whether, as is much more probable, reluctant to expose it, they devote themselves, without exception, to the mere superficialities of the event, leaving the fundamental question altogether untouched. It is possible that after the Cabinet had been curtly and unconstitutionally summoned, for the second time, to reconsider its decision, some of the Ministers of the CROWN may have shown impatience under the rain of query and cross-query poured down upon them by members of the Opposition. It is possible that some of the Government's answers to written questions addressed to it by sections of the House, may have been vague. It is possible that the Minister of Finance's declaration as to the Government's resolve not to abate so much as a *sen* of the Fixed Expenditures, may have been harsh and and even exaggerated. But all that is the mere fringe of the problem. What has to be really considered is, not trivial and fortuitous incidents, nor yet individual displays of temper and indiscretion, but the actual nature and object of the conflict between the House of Representatives and the Government.

The Constitution of Japan, granted within twenty years after the fall of feudalism and autocracy, twenty centuries old, does not by any means embody a complete grant of representative institutions. It reserves to the EMPEROR two most important powers, the first, the power of the sword, in full; the second, the power of the purse, in part. To the people are given only a share in the legislative functions and a share in the management of the public finances. The reservations are in every case perfectly explicit and have never been queried. With regard to the power of the sword, we need say nothing more here, since that point is not involved in the present crisis. The power of the purse alone constitutes the basis of dispute. The Constitution provides that the annual revenue and expenditure of the State must receive the consent of the Diet every year by means of a Budget. But it does not invest the Diet with full discretion to grant or withhold consent. On the contrary, it divides the public expenditures into two portions, one of which is absolutely protected against the Diet's interference, the other lies absolutely within the field of the Diet's control. The relative amounts of these two portions vary, of course, from year to year, though their bases of calculation remain always unalterable. At present the sums in the reserved section aggregate more than triple of the sums in the unreserved section, the former totalling 64 million *yen*, approximately, and the latter only 20 millions. But the ratio between the two is a question entirely apart, except in so far as it may be supposed to accentuate the Diet's impatience of Constitutional limitations. The main fact, the only really vital fact, at the present juncture, is that a certain section of the public expenditures are explicitly reserved by the Constitution for the SOVEREIGN'S absolute control. Neither reduction nor rejection of the expenditures in this section can be made without the Government's concurrence. That concurrence being withheld, the Diet is distinctly forbidden by the Constitution to meddle with the expenditures. It must vote them in the form submitted by the Government. It can not decline to put them to the vote, because, since they require its consent, and since they must not be rejected, there is no conceivable alternative except to pass them. Now the Opposition in the House of Representatives is animated by one unvarying purpose, namely, to force the Government into a position of general responsibility towards the Diet; to compel the Cabinet to acknowledge that the Administration can be conducted only by statesmen commanding a majority of votes in the House of Representatives. Whether that is a good

purpose or a bad purpose from a Japanese point of view, we have no occasion to consider here. Our concern is simply with the fact that the Opposition are bent upon reducing the Cabinet to a condition of subservience to their will. In the pursuit of that object, no obstacle is so embarrassing and irksome as the Constitutional reservation which protects more than three-fourths of the expenditures of the State against parliamentary interference. The history of the development of representative institutions in all countries shows that the struggle between the autocratic principle and the republican sentiment has centred upon the power of the purse. The story repeats itself in Japan. The power of the purse is in great part guaranteed to the CROWN by the Constitution, but the political agitators in the House of Representatives cannot bear to acknowledge the fact. Out of a total expenditure of 84 million *yen*, to be compelled to vote 64 millions exactly in the form demanded by the Government, is more than they can tolerate. They can not endure to offer to the nation an object lesson so strikingly demonstrative of their own financial impotence. It is true that their recalcitrance involves direct rebellion against the Constitution. Nevertheless, they have rebelled, and that is the fact which ought to be distinctly recognised above all others in the present complication. The Opposition's fight is made nominally against the Government, but in reality against the Constitution under which the Government is organized and in accordance with which the Cabinet is acting. They are fighting to deprive the CROWN of the financial control guaranteed to it by the Constitution, and their method of fighting is to assume an attitude of contumelious disobedience to the Constitution. Legislative assemblies, being the representatives of popular sway, have everywhere shown a disposition to encroach upon the privileges reserved to autocracy. But when a legislative assembly endeavours to invalidate a law by openly violating it, we are confronted by a form of agitation to which historians have agreed to give the name of treason. The Lower House of the Japanese Diet has passed a resolution which, as interpreted by its proposer, the leader of the Radical Party, unequivocally arrogates to the House the right of forcing the Government to surrender a power constitutionally vested in the CROWN. It is precisely as though a man should say to a neighbour:—"I am forbidden by law to take your coat without your consent, but if you do not consent, I will shoot you." The House says to the Government:—"We are forbidden by the Constitution either to reduce or reject the expenditures in a certain section of the Budget without your consent, but if you do not consent, you must either go out of office or appeal to the country. The Constitution reserves to the SOVEREIGN, acting under your advice, the power of fixing these expenditures, but we hereby announce that we remove that power from the SOVEREIGN in order to transfer it to ourselves, proximately, and to our constituencies, ultimately." In the history of representative governments, there has never, we believe, been so conspicuous an example of an assembly of law-givers deliberately trampling upon one of the fundamental laws of the State.

There cannot be much doubt as to the duty of the Government under these circumstances. The Cabinet, at least, must obey the Constitution, whatever the House of Representatives may do. Were the Government to accept either of the alternatives dictated by the Opposition—resignation or dissolution—it would practically endorse the proposition underlying the House's action, the proposition that the Constitutionally "fixed expenditures" may be removed from the control of the CROWN and transferred to the control of the Diet. That, of course, is out of the question. The preamble to the Constitution declares in the most distinct terms that the Constitution must never be altered except by Imperial initiative. So long as the Constitution remains in force, the Government has no choice but to abide by it, and to resolutely oppose any violent attempt, like the present, to over-ride and set at naught one of its principal provisions. As to the question whether, for the purpose of placating the House, some reductions of the "fixed expenditures" might not be permitted by way of compromise, it is needless to speak in this context. A compromise was made in the first session of the Diet owing to the Government's extreme anxiety to avoid anything like a radical collision between the Legislative and the Administration on the very threshold of Japanese representative institutions. But to repeat the process would amount to admitting the principle of compromise, a principle which involves corresponding trespass upon

the financial prerogatives of the CROWN. At all events, as the case stands now, the House of Representatives has assumed an attitude of distinct and menacing revolt against the Constitution. It has declared, in effect, that unless the Government accept the dictation of the House in a matter explicity protected by the Constitution against such dictation, the Cabinet must either resign or appeal to the country. But if the Cabinet adopt any one of these courses, it will be cōoperating with the House to tear up the Constitution, and to deprive the SOVEREIGN of one of the two great Prerogatives which he has expressly reserved to himself. Japanese officialdom is divided into two parties, the so-called "Military Party" and the "Civil Party." The former believes that a coercive regimen is still most suitable to the conditions of the nation; the latter, which is now in power, would fain administer the affairs of the State on principles of cōoperation and harmony. But on one ground the two will be found absolutely united; the ground of protecting the Constitution against contumelious violation. We can not too strongly express our sense of regret that the House of Representatives should have allowed itself to be forced into this unlawful and discreditable attitude. Its previous conduct, though marked by some of the errors inevitably incidental to lack of experience, had been distinctly worthy of applause. Its debates were intelligent, often elequent, and always orderly; its decisions, in the main, moderate and wise; its general demeanour and methods, dignified and self-respecting. The efforts of the Opposition to force the Cabinet into a position of responsibility to the Lower House did indeed threaten, occasionally, to involve a dangerous collision, but, on the whole, that could not be called unexpected or altogether unreasonable. Now, however, the House has plainly incurred the blame of flouting the Constitution, and endeavouring, simply by the strength of a Radical Majority, unlawfully to usurp one of the CROWN'S most important Prerogatives.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE MOVEMENTS OF THE POLITICAL PARTIES.

AFTER the resolution of the House of Representatives declaring a suspension of its sittings for five days, the Government, as has been related, at once replied by repeating, for the third time, its original statement. To ascertain the attitude the members of the House will adopt on the 23rd, we cannot do better than trace their movements since the 17th:—

THE KAISHIN-TO.

On Wednesday last some 60 associates of the *Kaishin-to*, including all the members of the Diet, assembled, Mr. Maruo Bunroku taking the chair. They passed the following resolutions:—

1. At the reopening of the Diet an Address to the Throne censuring the Ministry shall be moved. The compilation of the draft shall be entrusted to the conference committee of the Popular Party.

2. Grand Political Meetings shall be held from the 20th instant for three days. The speakers shall dwell upon the events of the present session, as well as the future policy of their Party, so as to arouse popular interest. The meetings on the 20th and the 22nd shall be at the Kinki-kan in Kanda, and that on the 21st at the Oyu-kan in Asakusa.

3. On the 19th instant a social gathering of the members of the *Kaishin-to* shall be held at the Oyu-kan.

THE "JIYU-TO."

The parliamentary associates of the *Jiyu-to* held a general meeting on Wednesday morning. There assembled Count Itagaki, Messrs. Hoshi, Kono, and some 70 other members. Count Itagaki delivered a speech to the following effect:—"Hitherto all the tactics pursued in the Diet have been left in my hands, and I trust that the same plan will continue to be pursued. I am persuaded that, notwithstanding the repeated refusals of the Government to give its consent, the bold resolution passed by the members of the *Jiyu-to* on the subject of the amended Budget was praiseworthy, as they acted in the interests of the country. I, as representing our Party, desire to convey to the members our sincere thanks for their proper measure, and I trust that they will vindicate their honour by continued firmness." Mr. Kono Hironaka spoke thus:—"Since the responsibilities of the parliamentary leadership of our Party devoted upon me, all the members have cōoperated with me in the most harmonious manner, and I am proud to think that in this respect our Party does not suffer by comparison with any political association in Europe. I beg to offer my sincere thanks to all." Mr. Suzuki Shozo declared the Party's gratitude for the labours of Count Itagaki and Mr. Kono, and expressed the hope that they would continue to lead the Party as successfully as heretofore. The meeting broke up in a most harmonious spirit.

THE NATIONAL UNIONISTS.

Nearly all the members of the National Union assembled at the house of Count Saigo on Wednesday morning, and discussed the topic of the hour. On the same afternoon they assembled at their office in Shiba Park and debated the question of the Budget, as well as their future policy. But no resolution was passed. There can be little doubt, however, that they will vote against the Address to the Throne, which is to be presented by the Popular Party.

THE SHIBA ASSEMBLY.

The members of the above association held a meeting on Wednesday morning at their office, and the following resolution was proposed:—"Since the question relating to the Budget has been pushed to the present extreme, there is no course but to present an Address to the Throne censuring the Ministers of State, and further to suspend the sittings of the House till the Imperial decision is delivered." Though a majority of the members are said to be in favour of the above resolution it could not be passed on Wednesday so arrangements were made for another conference on the following day.

THE DOMEI CLUB.

The Independent Popular party also held a general meeting on the same morning, and resolved to support the Address to the Throne, so as to settle the trouble. They appointed a committee to confer with the other members of the Popular Party. They held a social gathering afterwards at the Maple Club, and had their photographs taken in a group.

THE JAPANESE PRESS ON THE RESOLUTION OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

To complete our epitome of the vernacular press' comments on the resolution of the House of Representatives, we append the following:—The *Kokkai* asks who is responsible for the Budget's having been placed in such a perplexing position? It expresses a fear that the Budget will never come into existence, and that the labour of the House will have been wasted. It goes on to say that an interval of three days elapsed after the amended Budget was presented to the Government for its concurrence. If the latter had taken the trouble to examine the amended items carefully during that time, and had then pointed out all the clauses with which they could not agree, frankly confessing any mistakes made by themselves and demonstrating the errors of the House's amendments, the House might have accepted the statement in an amicable spirit, and some kind of arrangement might finally have been come to. But simply to declare that no reduction was possible, and thus to slight popular sentiment, looks as if the course adopted by the Government could only have the effect of weakening its power.

* * *

The *Jiji Shimpo* says that though the Diet has postponed its sittings for five days in order to induce the Government to reconsider the subject, the Cabinet having declared its disagreement, doubtless after due consideration, such a short period of reflection is not likely to change its views. Moreover, inasmuch as the Government, for the third time, has repeated its refusal, the five days can be spent only in making some kind of arrangement among the members of the Diet. They too have come to a final resolution, however, and have nothing further to discuss. Hence the adjournment is simply a kind of decorative proceeding on the part of the House, which can now claim to have devised a new method of attempting to enforce its views. But in reality no good will accrue to anybody. The *Jiji* hopes that the members will not shorten the period of their session any more, as three months is already too brief a time for the various Bills awaiting discussion.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Forward.
Thank. add
MAR 1 1893

Inman to Baker

No. 90.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
MAR 1 1893
RECEIVED.

Legation of the United States.
Tokio Japan, February 3, 1893.

Mr. Coombs,

To the Secretary of State:

Subject:

Photographs of apparatus and costumes of Tokio Fire Department.

Transferred to Bd. of Trade Museum N.Y. 92 owned by State

No. 90.

Legation of the United States.
Tokio Japan, February 3, 1893.

Hon. John W. Foster
Secretary of State.
Washington, D.C.

Sir:.

In compliance with your instruction No. 37, of date October 10, 1892, I have the honor to forward herewith, in separate cover, addressed to Frank M. Baker, Esq. Addison, New York, photographs of apparatus and costumes of the Fire Department of Tokio, furnished by the Chief of that Department.

Accompanying the photographs, there

there are notes, explanatory of the old and modern appliances for extinguishing fires, and designating, in the large group, the different fire brigades of Tokio.

I deem it unnecessary to secure pictures illustrative of the systems of the other cities of Japan, as those of Tokio are a fair representation of all

I have the honor to be

Sir.

Your obedient servant.

Frank L. Crosman

Accompaniment:-

Four photographs, addressed to

Frank. M. Baker, Addison, New York.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Bureau of Accts. will note
Ack. with 92. to Mr. Dun
MAR 2 1893

✓ 2 mar

No. 91.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 1 1893
RECEIVED.

Legation of the United States.
Tokio Japan, February 5, 1893.

Mr. Coombs.

To Secretary of State.

Subject:

Telegram granting leave of absence received and departure for China.

No. 91.

Legation of the United States.
Tokio Japan, February 5, 1893.

Hon. John W. Foster,
Secretary of State.
Washington D.C.

Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your telegram of the 19th ultimo, granting me leave of absence to visit China during the month of February.

I have the honor to inform you that I leave Japan this day on such leave.

I have the honor to be
Sir.
Your obedient servant,
Frank L. Coburn

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Bureau of Accts. will note.
Ack + file. aag
MAR 2 1893

V2 mar

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 1 1893
RECEIVED.

No 92.

Legation of the United States.
Tokio Japan, February 6, 1893.

Mr. Dun
To the Secretary of State:

Subject:
Has assumed charge of
Legation,

No. 92.

Legation of the United States.
Tokio Japan, February 6, 1893.

Hon. John W. Foster.
Secretary of State.
Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that Mr. Coombs sailed yesterday morning, the 5th instant, from Yokohama for Hong Kong, and that, on that date, I assumed charge of this Legation in the capacity of Chargé d'Affaires ad interim.

I have the honor to be
Sir.
Your obedient servant,
Edwin Dun

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 1 1893
RECEIVED.

Legation of the United States,
Tōkyō, Japan. February 6th 1893.

Mr. Whitney
To the Secretary of State

Subject.

Duplicate Statement of account
for Salary for the December quarter 1892

Legation of the United States,
Tōkyō Japan, February 6th 1893.

Hon. John W. Foster,
Secretary of State,
Washington D.C.

Sir:

Herewith I have the honor to enclose my duplicate Statement of account for salary for the quarter ended December 31st 1892.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Willis Norton Whitney,
Interpreter of Legation.

Enclosure as above.

No. 93.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 11 1893
RECEIVED.

Legation of the United States.

Tokio Japan, February 16. 1893.

Mr. Dun

To the Secretary of State.

Subject:

The political situation in Japan.

(Supplemental to Mr. Coombs No. 89).

No 93.

Legation of the United States,
Tokio Japan, February 16. 1893.

Hon. John W. Foster
Secretary of State,
Washington D.C.

Sir:

At Mr. Coombs request and supplemental to his despatch No. 89, of date the 3rd instant, upon the political situation in Japan, I have the honor to report the proceedings of the Diet and the action, in consequence, taken by the Government, subsequent to that date.

The Lower House of the Diet re-assembled on the 7th instant.

For

For a detailed account of what took place on that occasion I have the honor to refer you to an editorial clipping from the "Japan Mail of the 8th instant, entitled "The Re-assembling of the Diet," and to a clipping from the same paper of same date, being a translation from the "Official Gazette" of the proceedings in the Lower House of the Imperial Parliament on Tuesday February 7th, which I have the honor to enclose herewith.

In enclosure 2, will be found a full translation of the speech of Count Mō, Minister President of State. The speeches of the members of the Diet, for and against the "Address to the Throne", translation copy of which I have

3. / have the honor to enclose, — are summarized, but a clear idea is given in the "Mail's" summary of all that was said during the debate.

I have the honor to call your attention, particularly, to the speech of Mr. Inouye Kakugoro (See Enclosure 2) in support of the Government's position and opposing the Address to the Throne. Mr. Inouye declared that the two great parties in opposition, the Kaishinto and Jiyuto, had made a pretext of the budget for attacking the Government; he said the Address bristled with errors and, in its terms, was disrespectful to the Sovereign. He reminded the Opposition of the express declarations of policy made by

by the leaders of the two parties only a short time before. He compared those declarations with the statements contained in the address to the Emperor and pointed out the inconsistency between them. Mr. Inouye's criticism of the position taken by the Opposition is generally considered to have been the most powerful argument yet advanced in support of the Government.

In spite of all that had been said against it the "Address" was submitted to the House and, as you will please observe, recorded in enclosure 2, was carried by a vote of 181 for to 108 against it:

After the passage of the "Address" the

the House adjourned until the 25th instant- or, in case the necessity should arise for re-assembling at an earlier date, until such time as the members should be called together by the President, Mr. Hoshi Toru.

On the 10th instant- an Imperial Rescript; a translation copy of which I have the honor to enclose herewith, was issued, addressed "To officials "and the Two Houses of the Diet;" as the Emperor's answer to the Address from the Lower House. For an analysis of this able document I have the honor to refer you to an editorial, entitled "The Popular "Party and the Imperial Rescript" which appeared in the "Japan Mail"

4.

of

of the 13th instant - and a copy of
5. which I have the honor to enclose
herewith. The "Rescript" was a
surprise to all, as nothing of the
kind had been looked for. It
was feared that the appeal to the
Throne by the Lower House would
involve the Emperor, should he
take notice of it, in a political
dispute and, in consequence, lessen,
in the eyes of his subjects, his
exalted place. Happily these fears
proved groundless. His Majesty
has kept himself above and outside
of all party consideration and does
not, even, take notice of the
political clamor resulting in
the appeal for his intervention.

His

The reply takes the form of an admonition and metes justice to all. For the time being the controversy between the Opposition and the Government has ceased. Both Houses of the Diet received the Imperial Rescript with expressions of the utmost respect, and the Lower House which had been called together for the purpose of receiving the "Rescript" resolved to resume its usual sittings at once. The comments of the vernacular press, translations from which, clipped from the "Japan Mail" of the 13th instant, I have the honor to enclose herewith, are couched in terms of the most loyal praise of the Sovereign's words, with

Expressions

expressions of grateful appreciation of his munificent-gift-to his people.

The re-action brought-about by the "Rescript" would be startling to one unacquainted with the impulsive nature of this people. Less than ten days since the Opposition was loud in its denunciation of the Navy Department, declaring it to be unworthy of trust. To-day we see members of the same Opposition, including the leader of the Jiyuto party, Mr Itoh Toru, contributing one tenth of their annual allowance to the fund for the construction of men-of-war.

If, as is generally believed, the real aim of the Opposition is to

bring

bring about an amendment of the Constitution making the Cabinet responsible to that body, it would seem that that the present cessation of hostility between the administrative and legislative branches of the Government cannot last, as pretexts for attacking the Cabinet can be easily found if sought for. It appears to be the general belief that this cessation of political strife will continue during the remainder of the present session, which ends on the 28th instant; but that the hostility, lately displayed, will be renewed, with even greater heat, next Autumn when the Diet meets again.

I

I have the honor to be,

Sir.

your obe dient-servant,

Edwin Dun,

Chargé d' Affaires, a. i.

Enclosures:— Separate-

1. Clipping from the "Japan Mail" of Feby. 8. 1893.
2. " " " " " "
3. Address to the Throne.
4. Imperial Rescript:
5. Clipping from the "Japan Mail" of Feby. 13, 1893.
6. " " " " " 11. "
7. " " " " " 13. "

Enclosure - 1 - with Mr. Dun's No. 93.

The Japan Daily Mail.

YOKOHAMA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1893.

THE RE-ASSEMBLING OF THE DIET.

YESTERDAY the Diet came together again after its prorogation of 15 days. A hundred and eighty-four members were in their places, being only eight less than the largest number that have ever attended a debate. All the Ministers of State were also present, the Minister President sitting on the left and Viscount NIREI on the right. Count ITO looked somewhat worn, but, on the whole, he appears to have recovered very completely from the effects of his severe accident. It goes without saying that the galleries were crowded, even the diplomatic box being filled to overflowing, as all the seats not occupied by members of the Corps Diplomatique and other holders of gold-bordered tickets, were appropriated by members of the House of Peers, who came in such numbers that the debate in their own chamber had to be suspended. In the House itself there was no symptom of excitement. Each side knew exactly what the issue would be. This was quite apparent in the matter and manner of Mr. KONO HIRONAKA'S speech introducing the Address to the Throne. The Radical leader did not even take the trouble to appear excited. He is one of those exceptional men who, when their minds are at rest, do not show any qualities specially calculated to command attention, but who become intellectually powerful and impressive in proportion as their passions are aroused. The great importance of the occasion might have moved one less inured to crucial experiences, and indeed Mr. KONO'S calm was, perhaps, too complete to have been entirely unconscious. But however that may be, it was a calm very suggestive of absolute confidence. He made almost no oratorical effort, and his statement of reasons, despite the very deliberate fashion of its delivery, occupied only fifteen minutes. It was simply a recapitulation of facts with which his hearers were already familiar. A few questions, which might have been, and were intended to be, embarrassing, were asked, but Mr. KONO parried them with suave indifference, and so, having quietly deposited the great bomb of impeachment—for the Address was nothing else—resumed his seat. Count ITO then ascended the rostrum. The anxiety to hear him was intense. Throughout the whole of his speech, the House preserved absolute silence. It could be seen that though the majority intended to vote an Address impeaching the Cabinet led by him, they listened to him with respect and accepted his words as those of the first statesman in the empire. There had been an apprehension that the injury—not yet entirely healed—which the Minister's mouth sustained last November, might impair his delivery. But the fear proved wholly groundless. The rostrum of the Lower House had never been occupied by a speaker whose utterances were more distinct and his mien more dignified. The matter of the speech was excellent; the manner of the speaker, impressive and stately. His expression of regret for the collision that had occurred, and his emphatic assurance that the Government's programme of administrative reform should be pursued with all diligence and safe celerity, were evidently intended to be conciliatory, but suggested no symptom of wavering or capitulation. It was difficult to understand how, after such a speech, the supporters of the Address could maintain the fiction that the responsibility of the collision rested with the Government. No one had any questions to ask the Minister President. Mr. KONO made a perfunctory attempt to controvert his arguments, and then the debate was resumed. A curiously one-sided debate it proved to be. All the eloquence and all the logic were with the opponents of the Address. Mr. OOKA IKUZO spoke with great force, and delivered a number of home thrusts that ought to have told severely. He harped over-much on the *issen-ichirin* string, but for the rest his reasoning was forcible and clear. As for Mr. INOUYE KAKUGORO, he simply tore the Opposition's case to pieces, convicted Mr. KONO HIRONAKA of flagrant errors, and showed that between every line of the Address to the Throne subterfuge and dissimulation could be read. On the other side, Mr. OHIGASHI was monotonous and ponderous, and Mr. INUGAI KI, *faute de mieux*, deliberately threw palpable dust in the eyes of the House, for he declared that Count INOUYE had expressed the Government's resolve to obtain money for increasing the Navy even though the process involved a breach of the Constitution, whereas Count INOUYE'S explicit statement had been that the Government would

proceed "within the limits of the Constitution." There followed an abortive attempt to have the Address entrusted to a Special Committee, and the closure was then voted. Twenty members had sent in their names as desiring to take part in the debate but only seven had occupied the rostrum when the Opposition became impatient. The result of the vote was a foregone conclusion, but the general public certainly did not expect such a sweeping majority as 78 against the Government. A subsequent motion for suspending the House's sitting until the 25th instant was barely carried, Mr. KONO obtaining a majority of 3 only. Nevertheless, the House has now done everything in its power to defy the Government. It has voted an Address declaring inability to legislate in conjuction with such a Cabinet, and has practically declined to legislate any longer. Plainly the object is to force the Government to dissolve. We sincerely hope that the Government will decline to be forced. The House has no Constitutional right to choose the kind of Cabinet with which it will or will not legislate. Such action is entirely in excess of its legitimate functions. Dissolution is the course which the Opposition has dictated to the Government by way of alternative to resignation, and if the Government dissolves, it will be accepting the Opposition's dictation. The EMPEROR, with the advice of the Privy Council, will doubtless make reply to the Address; but unless HIS MAJESTY decides to give his mandate to a new Cabinet, there is no reason whatever to bow to the House's decision and there are cogent reasons against such a course.

Enclosure - 2 - with Mr. Dun's No. 93.

("Japan Mail" of February 8, 1893).

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 1.25 p.m., the Order of the Day being :—

1.—Address to the Throne with reference to the Budget.
2.—Address to the Throne wih reference to Official Interference in the Elections.
3.—Address to the Throne with reference to Treaty Revision.

The Secretary read out the Government's answers to two Questions submitted by members; and announced the receipt of two Questions, as well as—

A Bill for amending the Railway Construction Law.
A Representation relating to the Prevention of Diseases of Mulberry Trees and Silkworms.

The Address to the Throne with reference to the Budget was then read, some amendments of caligraphy having been introduced by the presenters during the recess :—

Mr. Kono Hironaka, introducing the Address, said that all were fully agreed as to the grave character of the step which the House was now asked to take. It was because they appreciated its gravity that they had adjourned for five days in order to give the Government an opportunity of reconsidering the situation. During that time, they had hoped that the Cabinet would recognise its responsibility to the Emperor above and to the people below. But the Government, on the strength of its Constitutional right, had repeated its refusal to concur in the reductions proposed by the House. As to the Government's Constitutional right, there was no question. The point was that the House considered certain economies essential in the interests of national economy, and the Government declined to agree to those economies. Compared with other countries, the number of officials in Japan was excessive; the rate of salaries enjoyed by them was excessive; the burden of taxation borne by the people was excessive. On the other hand, the country was exceptionally poor. The Government made no attempt to reduce superfluous officials, or to cut down their excessive emoluments. There existed no due ratio between the organization of the Administration and the wealth of the people. Yet the Cabinet, indifferent to all this, iterated and re-iterated its refusal to agree to any reductions. The Government was not the exclusive property of the Ministers of the Crown. They had to share it with the people, and were therefore bound to consider popular opinion. Did they do so? The House had only to consider facts. In every session since the first, Bills for reducing the taxes on land had been passed by large majorities, but the Government, taking no heed of that plain expression of the nation's wish, had introduced a Bill for transferring the Prison Expenditures to the charge of the Treasury, and had thus prevented the former Bills from becoming law. Was that a proper procedure on the part of a Cabinet sensible of the necessity of harmonious co-operation between rulers and ruled, and of the necessity of developing the country's resources and lightening the burdens of the people? On the contrary, he did not hesitate to say that the policy pursued by the Government tended to impoverish the country. Every effort had been made to induce the Cabinet to consent to the proposed reductions, but the Ministers of State had shown no sign of yielding, and the only recourse left for the House was to address the Throne.

Mr. Konishi Jinnosuke asked for an explanation of the assertion contained in the Address that the House could not legislate in conjunction with such a Government.

Mr. Kono replied that the expression was meant to convey inability, on the one hand, to satisfy the will of the Sovereign; on the other, to carry out the wishes of the people. It did not signify unwillingness to work with the present Government, but only inability.

Mr. Inouye Kakugoro asked why it was stated in the Address that the Government had furnished no information as to the items of expenditure falling under the 67th Article of the Constitution.

Mr. Morimoto Magokichi, referring to the statement that legislation could not be carried on with such a Cabinet, asked whether it was intended that the House should cease to legislate, or that the members should resign.

Mr. Kono thought that each member might be left to answer such questions according to his own views.

H.E. Count Ito, Minister President of State, then ascended the rostrum, and said :—

GENTLEMEN,—I regret very much that owing to injuries received just on the eve of the opening of the Diet in November last, I have been, for about two months, unable to discharge the duties of my office. I am especially sorry that, from the very commencement of the session, I was thus incapacitated to discuss and deliberate with you important matters of State. During my illness you were so good as to honour me, through Mr. Hoshi, your President, with kind inquiries. I beg to express, in my official as well as my individual capacity, deep thanks for your sympathy. Indeed, I attend the House to-day chiefly for the purpose of tendering to you my thanks. During the two months of my indisposition, I was necessarily ignorant of the precise state of things in the Diet. A few days ago I returned to town from my place of sojourn in the country, and at once waited on His Majesty the Emperor to offer my humble thanks for the inquiries with which His Majesty had been gracious enough to honour me more than once during my sickness. His Majesty was pleased to order me to resume my official duties, and consequently the Minister of Home Affairs was yesterday relieved of the office of Acting-Minister President of State. With regard to the Address to the Throne now under deliberation, I have been enabled to comprehend its full significance from the explanations made by the honourable member who introduced it. That is to say, his explanations have enabled me to understand that there is involved a meaning other than that conveyed by the language of the Address. It has indeed been a source of great surprise to me to discover that things have reached such a difficult pass. Though myself unable to attend to business on account of my wounds, I have no doubt that my colleagues, the Ministers of State, and you, Gentlemen, have openly and frankly exchanged views. If, despite such interchange, it has nevertheless proved impossible to avert the present most unfortunate collision, there remains, perhaps, not much hope now of turning the course of events into another direction. None the less is it a matter of extreme regret to me that things have reached such a conjuncture. As to the correspondence that has passed on the subject between the Diet and the Government, I have only been able, since yesterday, to give it cursory perusal, and consequently my knowledge of the course of events in the immediate past is not exhaustive. But I do not think it at all necessary to allude to what has already taken place, for the collision between the Government and the House of Representatives has reached such a stage that you are now about to resort to the extreme measure of appealing to the Sovereign himself. Neither do I deem it necessary to recapitulate what has occurred in connection with the subject of the Budget, seeing that everything is recorded in the reports of your proceedings. Speaking briefly, the positions of the Government and the House of Representatives may be compared to the positions of two armies confronting each other, each with a high wall behind it, so that neither side can recede a single step. Such being the case, I have

no course other than to declare that the Address now under discussion and about to be passed by a majority of your House, is wholly and emphatically contrary to the Government's views. Things having reached such a stage, I do not care to devote any fruitless arguments to the question. But I must point out certain errors of fact contained in the Address. It is stated in that document that "ever since the establishment of the Diet, the Legislature and the Administration have been wanting in concord. But what were the conditions that obtained in the first session of the Diet in 1890? Can it be asserted that the session did not end in harmony? On the contrary, the good results of the first session of the Diet evoke high appreciation, for it was in that session that owing to endeavours which stand greatly to your credit, reductions of 6½ million *yen* were effected in the Budget. And if, despite this fact, it still be maintained that the session was wanting in harmony as well as in good results, there will be involved the dilemma of discrediting the Imperial Message which the Emperor graciously condescended to address to the members of both Houses of the Diet at the opening of the second session. His Majesty was pleased to tell the Houses that "he was satisfied with the faultless working of the glorious Constitution." Such were the Imperial words, approved by you as truly expressing the satisfactory result of the working of the Constitution in 1890. But the Address entirely ignores this circumstance, and states that, "ever since the establishment of the Diet, the Legislature and the Administration have been wanting in concord." Can it be still asserted that there is here no error of fact? It is true that the Diet was dissolved in the midst of its second session. But how did the third session eventuate? Was not the purpose of harmony practically attained? (Cries of No! No! and "what about the question of interference in elections?') You are perfectly at liberty to say No! No! but I would ask you to kindly reserve your comments until I shall have finished my speech. It is further mentioned in the Address that "the origin of the friction between the Government and the Diet and of the discord between officials and people, extends to a remote date." This passage seems to contain some deep meaning. I would ask, therefore, whether the object of the present Address is to seek redress for all the real and fancied grievances that have existed since the Restoration; or whether its object is to appeal to the Sovereign with reference simply to the collision that has arisen between the Government and the House of Representatives during the present session? I am aware that there has been for many years past a want of cordiality between the governing and the governed; but that is a question which I need not dilate on in this place. I have, Gentlemen, thus far endeavoured to point out the principal errors of fact in the Address. But that is not the only ground on which the Government opposes the Address. The Government wishes to draw your attention to the circumstance that it is not desirable to trouble His Majesty about questions of this nature. At the same time, we do not mean to deny that you are entitled by the Constitution to present an Address to the Throne. Such, in brief, are the grounds on which the Government opposes the Address now before you. I have one more word to say. I presume that the speech delivered by the Acting-Minister President at the commencement of the present session is still fresh in your memory. In that speech it was clearly declared that the Government contemplated the reform of the Administration in so far as reform might be practically possible. I entertain no doubt, therefore, that you will easily discover what line of policy the Government is pursuing and what intentions it entertains. You must acknowledge that, in the conduct of Affairs of State, the Government cannot obey every command which you may choose to give. The administration of State affairs belong to the Sovereign, and no Cabinet sensible of its responsibility can carry out any administrative reform without fully considering all its bearings, or until the Sovereign's sanction has been obtained. The requirements of Constitutional Government are not satisfied simply by the existence of legislative machinery: it is essential that every branch of the Administrative should be brought to a constitutional mode of working. Only a brief interval, however, has elapsed since the Constitution came into force, and it is quite impossible to effect all the expected reforms at once and in a moment. You understand perfectly well, I am persuaded, that the Government will not hesitate henceforth to carry out all reforms that are expedient. But as I have already stated, you are bent on having recourse to an extreme measure. No longer is there space for either side to recede so much as a step. I will not, therefore, claim your attention any longer.

Mr. Kono Hironaka said that Count Ito's recovery and his appearance in the House were matters of public rejoicing. With regard to the Minister President's speech, however, he desired to say a few words. Count Ito had declared that the Government altogether dissented from the Address. That was natural. Did the Government share the views set forth in the Address, the necessity of compiling such an Address would never have arisen. Further, the Minister had pointed to the reductions of 6½ million *yen*, made in the Budget during the first session, as a proof of the Government's desire to establish harmonious cōoperation. But it must not be forgotten that the reduction was accompanied by a promise of important reforms in the Administration, whereas no such reforms had been effected. With regard to the Minister President's plea that important reforms could not be carried out in a night and a morning, the contention was just so far as it went. But the date for inaugurating Constitutional Government had been fixed in 1881. Since that time twelve years had elapsed. Twelve years could scarcely be thought too brief an interval for elaborating and carrying out reforms. The Minister President must be well aware of the resolutions passed by large majorities in the House ever since the first session. Possessed of such knowledge, his assertion that there had not yet been time to effect important reforms, must, with all respect, be called a little out of season, Much more might be said with regard to the Minister President's remarks, but he should refrain for the moment from further comment.

Mr. Morimoto Magokichi proposed an amendment of the Address which amounted virtually to a complete reconstruction of its terms. He claimed to go even beyond the Popular Party in his views of the scope of representative government. The object of his amendment was to bring about harmonious cōoperation between rulers and ruled. The Address now before the House declared the impossibility of legislating in conjunction with such a Cabinet as the present, and its supporters called upon the Government to do one of two things, either to resign or to dissolve the Diet. So far as resignation was concerned, there was not the likelihood of the Government's obeying their behest, and even if they did succeed in driving the present Ministers out of office, were they likely to get a Cabinet more facile or easier to bend to their wishes? In the event of dissolution, what did they intend to do? Doubtless they would go back to their constituencies and compete once more at the polls. In other words, they would do everything in their power to resume the functions of legislation in conjunction with this very same Government. For their own sakes they ought to pause before presenting an Address which would place them in such an anomalous position.

Mr. Ooka Ikuzo observed that whereas the House complained so bitterly of the Government's recourse to the powers vested in it by the Constitution, the proposers of the Address were now inviting the House to exercise its extreme Constitutional powers against the Government. They would claim, doubtless, that nothing else was possible ; that they had exhausted all means to effect their purpose peacefully. Had they indeed done so? Thrice they had repeated their applications for the Governments' concurrence, and once they had allowed an interval of five days to elapse. But on every occasion they had thrown their demand at the Government's head in precisely the same form. It had not been an invitation to agree, but a menace intended to compel agreement. As for the recess of five days, which was spoken of as such a patent exhibition of the House's patience, did they not remember that the recess had been proposed and carried amid declarations that unless the Government took advantage of the interval to make acts of submission, extreme measures should be adopted against it. Could any reasonable person pretend that such procedure had been in any way calculated to promote an amicable understanding? In point of fact they had flourished a sword three times over the Government's head, and threatened it with destruction unless it yielded. Naturally, the Government had not yielded. To claim in the sequel of acts like these that they had exhausted every means of bringing about harmony and were driven unavoidably to address the Throne, was obvious self-deception. They had the right to address the Throne, but they were bound by every consideration of expediency not to exercise that right lightly or heedlessly, as they were now invited to do. This collision between the Cabinet and the House might be called the collision of a *sen* or a *rin*. Just as they had sought to alarm the Government into submission and then attempted to put the blame of the collision on its shoulders because it did not smilingly submit, so they had subjected the Minister of Finance to a severe cross-examination, and having propounded to him a question which he could not choose but answer by a simple negative, they now sought to hold him responsible for the language in which the question was couched. Such conduct was not to be taken seriously, and would not be taken seriously by the country. The fact was that they had mistaken the character of the Cabinet. They had imagined the Ministers to be men who would agree at once to all their demands, and they had discovered their mistake too late. It was because they had carried things with so high a hand, misled by a false estimate of the Government's disposition, that this serious collision had occurred, and in complaining to the Throne that they could not agree with the Government, they were in truth complaining that they did not find the Sovereign's Ministers weak enough to be swayed by menace. He himself had no desire to traverse their action or to stand in opposition to them. But when there was question of an Address to the Throne under such circumstances, he had no choice but to raise his voice vehemently against it. The Budget Committee itself had distinctly admitted that it did not claim for its Report absolute freedom from error. The Report, then, was admittedly imperfect. Yet because the Government had declined to endorse an erroneous report, and in declining had simply exercised the power vested in it by the Constitution, they were invited to arraign the Ministers of State at the bar of the highest tribunal in the empire, the Throne itself. It was impossible to pretend that such procedure would meet with the approval of a loyal and patrotic nation like the Japanese. Moreover, whereas the Address was compiled with the avowed object of seeking the Imperial judgment, the real purpose of its supporters was to compel the Cabinet either to resign or to dissolve the House. The Address itself was a mere weapon of attack in the campaign against the Government. He conjured the House not to commit itself to a course which must ultimately be condemned by the nation and by posterity.

Mr. Ohigashi Gitetsu had expected to hear a strong speech from a member of Mr. Ooka's ability and eloquence, but it seemed that Mr. Ooka had nothing to urge except the question of *issen ichirin* (one *sen* or one *rin*). He thought it unnecessary to deal with such arguments in detail, and should confine himself to a brief statement of his reasons for supporting the Address. Count Inouye, in his capacity of Acting Minister President, had read a statement at the beginning of the session to the effect that without harmony between rulers and ruled national progress was impossible. With that statement he entirely agreed, but judging from the conduct of the Government, it seemed as hopeless to look for genuine adherence to representative principles on their part as it would have been to expect the old statesmen of the Bakufu to carry out the principles of the Restoration. Some people objected to the idea of addressing the Throne, but from time immemorial it had been the custom of loyal subjects to lay their grievance before the Sovereign, and inasmuch as the present Cabinet claimed to be responsible to the Emperor alone, the House had no recourse but to seek the Imperial Judgment against them. It appeared entirely vain to expect that the interests of the country would be really promoted by the men now in power, and the House lay under the duty of leaving no means untried to have them replaced by statesmen more sensible of their responsibilities.

Mr. Inouye Kakugoro saw no occasion to controvert Mr. Ohigashi's views. They were the undisputed property of that gentleman, and might be suffered to remain in his possession. He should address himself briefly to the statements of the Popular Party's trusted leader, Mr. Kono Hironaka. He intended to be brief. Brevity was inculcated by the excellent example of the Bible, and he should be guided by it. That his arguments would have much effect with the Popular Party to whom he was constantly opposed, did not seem probable. Nevertheless, he intended to discharge his duty as a member of the House on this grave occasion. So far as the question of addressing the Throne was concerned, he had nothing to object. They were entitled to address the Throne, and no one could gainsay their right. But a right involving such serious consequences must not be exercised without due reflection. Therefore he invited them to reflect. They had reason to do so. For this Address which they proposed to present to His Majesty was a tissue of misstatements. It bristled with errors. The Address declared that had the Government made an exact statement of the reductions with which it could not concur and the reasons of its refusal, the path would have been opened to harmonious cōoperation, and then went on to say that the House deeply regretted the Cabinet's failure to adopt that course. What kind of language was this? What did the proposers of the Address mean by

pretending that they regretted the collision between themselves and the Government? Their whole course since the opening of the Diet had been directed towards precipitating such a collision. They had seized every possible opportunity to attack the Government. They had rejected all its Bills. They had applied abusive, nay opprobrious epithets to it. They had assaulted it inside and outside the House. Did they not remember in what terms they had described themselves? Presumably among the number of men who prided themselves on being members of the Popular Party, there were some whose memories would be faithful even when forgetfulness might be more convenient. Did they not remember, then, what Mr. Hoshi Toru had told them in his recent speech attacking the *Kaishin-to*? Mr. Hoshi was one of their most trusted and illustrious leaders. He occupied the honourable position of President of their House. His speech against the *Kaishin-to* was in everybody's mouth, and in that speech he had declared that the *Kaishin-to* were struggling to grasp the reins of administration themselves. Such were the *Kaishin-to*. With regard, again, to the *Jiyu-to*, they had it on the authority of Count Itagaki himself, in a speech delivered a few days previously, that the *Jiyu-to* had hitherto pursued a destructive policy. So, then, the principal components of the Opposition were a party that aimed at thrusting itself into power and a party that had pursued a destructive policy. Yet these two Parties now pretended that they deeply regretted the Government's failure to strike out a path leading to harmonious cō-operation. Was it really supposed that any one could be misled by such pretences? The whole gist of this movement on the part of the Opposition was to lay the blame of the collision on the Government's shoulders, and to represent themselves as fighting to effect economies of administrative expenditures. Again, he had to lament their defective memories. They seemed to have forgotten that in the speech delivered by Count Inouye a few days ago, he had assured them in the plainest language that the Government desired above everything to effect such economies. In the face of such a clear declaration, it was idle to pretend that they had any monopoly of the desire to retrench, or that the Ministers of the Crown were opposed to such a laudable purpose. Equally idle was it to pretend that the Budget was the real source of trouble. The Budget was merely one of the weapons of which they availed themselves to attack the Cabinet. They had been searching for such weapons ever since the Diet opened, and using them as unrelentingly and persistently as they possibly could on every conceivable occasion. Yet now they turned round, and asked the Sovereign to believe that had their wishes been consulted in this one matter of the Budget, they would have joined hands of peace with the Government. Was it loyal or respectful to submit such obviously inconsistent statements to the Sovereign. Then, further, they were invited to endorse an Address declaring that the Government had offered no statement of its reasons for refusing to concur, nor given any detailed explanation of the items falling under the 67th Article of the Constitution. Again the memories of the Opposition had failed them. Never since the Diet opened had such a lengthy speech been made by a Minister of State as that made by Count Inouye in answer to their application for the Government's concurrence. The Acting Minister President had told them with the utmost minuteness what were the Government's reasons. He had devoted the best part of an hour to telling them. Yet now they ventured solemnly to inform the Emperor that no attempt had been made to acquaint them with these reasons. They went further, too. They advanced as a serious grievance the allegation that knowledge of the particular items covered by the 67th Article had been withheld from them. Were they really unconscious of the ludicrous position in which they placed themselves by this assertion? Had they not paused to consider that when they sought the Government's concurrence, there was question of these items and of these items only, and that, by complaining that instruction as to the exact items had not been vouchsafed to them, they were admitting, first, that they had amended the Budget without sufficient knowledge, and without making any attempt to distinguish the items over which they possessed independent control from the items toward which they were entitled to exercise only an advisory function; and secondly, that they had gravely sought the concurrence of the Government in respect of certain items without knowing exactly what the items were. To approach the Throne with such absurdities on their lips would be a lasting discredit to their sagacity and disgrace to their loyalty. Was he not justified in saying that the Address bristled with errors? Mr. Kono Hironaka had assured them that, as compared with other countries and as judged by the standard of her own wealth, Japan was unreasonably taxed; had an unreasonably large number of officials, and paid them unreasonably large salaries. He should be glad to learn on what authority Mr. Kono advanced these assertions. As to the statement that the country's taxes were larger than those of other States, he begged to refer them to a table recently published in the *Japan Mail*. (Here the speaker read a translation from an article in this journal showing that the public expenditure of Japan, per head of her population, was incomparably smaller than that of any country in Europe or America.) The *Japan Mail* had expressed surprise and regret that Mr. Kono Hironaka should be suffered to mislead the public by such easily refuted assertions and that no effort should be made to contradict him. He, Inouye Kakugoro, now contradicted Mr. Kono most emphatically. Here were the figures relating to taxation. The arithmetic could not be disputed. Much might be said, indeed, about Japan's comparative poverty. But surely her resources might bear comparison with those of Portugal or Spain, whereas the Portuguese and Spaniards were taxed seven times as heavily as the Japanese on account of the State expenditure. (The speaker then entered in detail into the question of official salaries and the official establishment, and showed, further, by extracts from the Statistical Annual, that Mr. Kono's statement as to the constant increase of official salaries and the official establishment was in direct opposition to truth.) Why did Mr. Kono commit himself to assertions which conflicted so palpably with sources of absolutely trustworthy information accessible to all? Was that the spirit of care and integrity that should animate men who undertook to lay their grievances before the Throne? For his own part, he held that if the Government had concurred in the reductions proposed by the Budget Committee, then indeed the Ministers ought to be impeached. For they would be acknowledging that the expenditures contemplated by themselves were in excess of the nation's resources and had been estimated without due reflection. Mr. Kono and his friends made much of public opinion. It was their favourite device to depict themselves as the exponents

of public opinion, and to threaten their opponents with all the terrors of popular displeasure. What claims had they to represent public opinion? Assiduous talkers and writers, they were generally able to collect audiences of several hundreds, and they knew well how to lay their case before such audiences. "Here is the Government Budget," they would say; "the great big thing of eighty million *yen*. And here is our little reduction; only eight millions. Are they not obdurate and unreasonable Ministers who ask for so much and will give so little." Whereat the uninstructed listener cries, "Oh, indeed; how unreasonable they are." And that is public opinion. But he did not believe that Japanese public opinion really objected to reasonable expenditures such as were required to support the dignity of the empire; neither did he believe that Japanese public opinion really objected to reasonable expenditures such as were required to provide the empire with a fleet. Were the Opposition suffered to proceed as it was now proceeding, Japan would have no Navy at all in a few years? Was that public opinion? It was a very old story, the story of reducing taxes. It had been before the world for two or three thousand years, and had done leal service in the cause of many a political party. Public opinion could easily be brought into line with such a programme. But they all understood what that meant; it was agitation, not statesmanship. Finally, let them recall the teaching of parliamentary history everywhere, namely, that the great danger to be avoided was the danger of dragging the Crown into the arena of political disputes. There were no less than three Addresses to the Throne on the Order of the Day. The first declared that the House could not legislate in conjunction with the present Cabinet. The second invited the Sovereign to direct the present Ministers to take suitable measures for correcting abuses arising out of official interference in elections. Both were presented by Mr. Kono Hironaka. So, then, in one Address, Mr. Kono avowed his confidence in the present Ministers; in the other, he declared the House's inability to legislate in conjunction with them. (A member here cried out that the dates were different.) Aye, in truth, the dates were different. There was nine days' difference. In nine days they had discovered that they could not trust the Government or legislate in conjunction with it. Yet the Address declared that the origin of the friction between the Government and the Diet extended to a remote date. Look at the matter how they might, they were invited to place themselves in an anomalous and ridiculons situation, and to drag the Crown into a question which belonged purely to the realm of party disputes.

Mr. Inugai Ki considered that the House had no resource except to address the Throne. He had been astonished at the tone of the Minister President's Speech. From it he learned that instead of setting forth the reasons of their inability to concur and debating them openly, the Government intended to take refuge behind the powers vested in it by the 67th Article of the Constitution. That was not acting in accordance with the spirit of representative institutions. Count Inouye, too, had told them with reference to the Naval Appropriations, that the Government would find a way to obtain them even if it had to violate the Constitution. On the one hand they had the Ministers entrenching themselves behind their Constitutional powers; on the other they were told that the House's Constitutional powers would be set aside without scruple. It was impossible to work with such a Cabinet. The fact was that they were fighting the battle of popular Government against Clan Government, and an appeal to the Throne was their only course.

Mr. Watanabe Matasaburo opposed the Address, his chief arguments being that the proposed reductions were confessedly imperfect; that, at any rate, the Budget was only a pretext; and that the House was really usurping the power of impeaching the Ministry, a power that did not belong to it, and that even if the House possessed it, ought not to be exercised in respect of a trifling dispute between the Government and the House.

Mr. Watanabe Yoshizo moved that the Bill be entrusted to a Special Committee.

The House rejected the motion.

The closure was put and carried.

The President, before taking a ballot, asked Mr. Kono whether it was his desire that the Address be forwarded to the Throne by documentary route.

Mr. Kono replied that he wished the President to carry it himself to the Emperor in the name of the House, in accordance with the second clause of Art. 51 of the Law of the Houses.

A closed ballot was then taken, when 181 voted for the Address and 103 against it, one member not voting.

Mr. Fujisawa Ikunosuke, who had presented a motion that the House suspend its sittings during the period required for the President to carry the Address to the Sovereign, asked leave to bring in the motion at once as a matter of urgency.

The House agreed.

Mr. Fujisawa advocated his motion in a brief speech, his argument being that the course recommended by him would sufficiently emphasize the importance of the Address without suggesting that the House declined to legislate pending the receipt of the Emperor's answer, or pending some decisive action on the part of the Cabinet.

Mr. Kono Hironaka moved an amendment that the House suspend its sittings until the 25th instant. He considered that, having passed the Address, no other course would be consistent.

Various questions were asked and answered.

Several members opposed both the motion and the amendment as disrespectful and abitrary, Mr. Motoda Hajime speaking against it in very strong terms; others contending that the House would be wanting in dignity if it continued its sittings under the circumstances.

The closure was put and carried.

A closed ballot was taken, when 137 voted for Mr. Kono's amendment, and 134 against it, several members leaving the House without voting.

The House rose at 8.55 p.m.

Enclosure - 3 - with Mr. Dun's No. 93.

("Japan Mail" of February 8, 1893).

ADDRESS TO THE THRONE.

Your Majesty's servant, Hoshi Toru, President of the House of Representatives, hereby humbly begs to address Your Majesty, in accordance with a resolution of the said House.

Your Majesty has greatly restored to literature and the military art the prosperity of former days, and in the fullness of Imperial benevolence has granted the Great Constitution, an indication of Your Majesty's auspiciously wise purpose that all classes of the nation should work together harmoniously; so that Your Majesty's grace is shed everywhere and Your Majesty's benignity abounds, filling Your Majesty's subjects within the four seas with profound admiration and the deepest gratitude.

Humble reflection leads Your Majesty's servant to conclude that the chief object of representative government is to promote concord between high and low, and to secure their cōoperation in aid of the State. Hence there can be no profounder or greater desideratum than that the Legislature and the Administration should occupy towards each other attitudes of thorough sincerity and should achieve the reality of harmonious cōoperation. But ever since the opening of the Diet, the Legislature and the Administration have been wanting in concord, all their projects have been impeded, all their capabilities marred, so that in the sequel they have failed to secure for the country the benefits of progressive development in concert with the advance of the age. Your Majesty's servants acknowledge that the insufficiency of their own zeal is in part responsible for these things, but they believe that the chief cause is to be sought in the Cabinet's failure to discharge its functions. If your Majesty's servants have sought to reduce administrative expenditures and to economise the public outlay, it is because they desire to reform the extravagant abuses of the Government and to lighten the burdens of the people. They have held to this purpose unwaveringly ever since the first session of the Diet. This House, when the Budget for the 26th year of *Meiji* was submitted to it, subjected it to the closest scrutiny, took careful count of the nation's financial capacity, and with due regard to the nature of the various administrative requirements introduced reductions of expenditure. With regard to the items of Fixed Expenditures falling under the provisions of the 67th Article of the Constitution, the Government's concurrence was sought, in accordance with the Constitution, no less than three times, but the Government arbitrarily withheld its consent. Moreover, not only did it offer no statement of its reasons or detailed explanation of the items to which it took exception, but also it went so far as to declare positively that it could not reduce so much as one *sen* of the amount. Thereupon this House, suspending its sittings for five days, asked the Government to reconsider the matter, but the Government firmly persisted in its former declaration and declined to pay attention to the House's representation. Had the Government, when announcing its dissent with reference to the expenditures falling under the 67th Article of the Constitution, given a detailed statement of the various items and a clear explanation of reasons, it would have been acting in conformity with the moral duty of statesmen under representative institutions, and would also have adopted the path leading to harmonious cōoperation. But, to the deep regret of Your Majesty's servants, the Cabinet did not adopt any such course. Further, with regard to the appropriations for building men-of-war, although the Diet rejected them, the Government declared its positive intention of devising some means of carrying out its policy within the limits prescribed by the Constitution. Your Majesty's servants, astonished at the impropriety of this declaration, immediately sought an explanation, but obtained no answer. Is this a proper course for Ministers of State to pursue? Your Majesty's servants would willingly make any sacrifices to avoid troubling Your Majesty's hearing in such matters. Nothing, indeed, is farther from our wish. But we have no choice. The origin of the friction between the Government and the Diet and of the discord between officials and people, extends to a remote time. Unless accumulated abuses be removed and the reality of representative government achieved, the nation will lapse into a state of decline. To bring administrative expenditure into equilibrium with the country's resources, and by uniting all classes of the people in one common aim, to promote the prosperity of the State at home and establish its prestige abroad—these in truth are the paramount duties of the time. Your Majesty's servants gave expression to the desire of the people, but the Cabinet utterly declined to listen, and thus prevented us from discharging our legislative function of consent. Such is not the proper course to adopt in adjusting the finances of the empire and carrying out the administration of the State. Your Majesty's servants apprehend that, so long as they are associated with such a Cabinet, it will be impossible for them to discharge the trust reposed in them by Your Majesty above and to give expression to the desires of the people below. With all humility we entreat that Your Majesty's sagacious consideration may be directed to the subject. Thus most worshipfully does Your Majesty's servant Hoshi Toru venture to present this humble address.

Presented by { Kono Hironaka. / Inukai Ki. / Suzuki Shigeto.

Enclosure - 4 - with Mr. Dun's No. 93.

("Japan Mail" of February 8, 1893).

THE TEXT OF THE IMPERIAL RESCRIPT.

In our translation of the Imperial Rescript presented to the Diet on the 10th instant, there appear one or two inaccuracies which, though not of an important character, suggest the propriety of re-publishing this important document:—

TO OFFICIALS AND THE TWO HOUSES OF THE DIET.

In the earliest beginnings of the empire the Sovereign pledged himself to administer affairs not only within the home borders but also beyond the seas.

During the twenty and odd years that have elapsed since We assumed the reins of government, abolished the feudal polity, replaced it by a government of progress, and, having regard to the conditions existing in the outer world, entered the route of international intercourse, each and every part of the executive has been framed on the lines bequeathed by our Ancestors, no objects being contemplated other than to promote the welfare of Our subjects and to further the prosperity of the State.

We established the Diet, trusting that thus by the multitude of counsels the cardinal works of the nation would be facilitated. The Constitution is now in the earliest stages of its operation. Circumspection is essential in the beginning, so that achievement may be assured in the end. To-day the outlines have to be fixed, so that hereafter the great whole may be completed. The force of the progressive movement receives day by day in all countries more rapid increment. In such an era as the present, any semblance of time squandered in fruitless quarrelling, or of opportunities for extending the country's prosperity forfeited, is a spectacle that We have no desire to display to the spirits of Our Ancestors, neither can the fair goal of representative institutions be reached by such routes. We entrust to Our Ministers the duty of establishing order in these important matters, and We look with confidence to the chosen representatives of Our people to share the anxiety felt by Us on this subject morning and evening.

The items of expenditure referred to in the 67th Article of the Constitution, are protected by the clear text of the Article, and cannot properly become a ground of dispute. Hereby We specially direct Our Ministers to bring all sections of the Administration into good order, and, having due regard to essentials, to take such deliberate and careful counsel as shall secure freedom from error, under Our direction.

With regard to the matter of national defences, a single day's neglect may involve a century's regret. We shall economise the expenditures of the Household, and shall contribute, during the space of six years, a sum of three hundred thousand *yen* annually. We direct Our military and civil officials, except in cases where special circumstances interfere, to contribute one-tenth of their salaries during the same period, which sums shall be devoted to supplement the fund for building men-of-war.

We regard Our Cabinet and Our Diet as the machinery of Constitutional Government, and We trust that each being careful to observe the due limitations of its powers, will follow the route of harmonious cōoperation, so as to assist Us in this great undertaking, and contrive to secure the beauty of successful achievement.

Enclosure - 5 - with Mr. Dun's No. 93.

The Japan Daily Mail.

YOKOHAMA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1893.

THE POPULAR PARTY AND THE IMPERIAL RESCRIPT.

THE equal justice displayed in the EMPEROR'S answer to the Representatives' Address will be fully appreciated when the document comes to be more deliberately examined. At present the vista of criticism is entirely occupied by the kingly magnanimity of HIS MAJESTY'S gift to the country. This picturesque feature appeals strongly to the imagination. The Representatives tell their SOVEREIGN that the people's burdens are heavy. He replies by handing to them a sum of nearly two million *yen* out of his own income. Such munificence is truly monarchical. It delights and exalts the people. They feel that in the calm atmosphere of the Throne the ruler's mind remains untouched by the political passions that perturb his subjects. The earnest voice of lofty patriotism and noble self-abnegation seems to speak down to them from a realm immeasurably removed beyond the wrangling of party agitators and the weary squabbles of venal partisans. All can sympathise with the sentiment of admiration, and appreciate the enthusiastic language, of the vernacular press. But much more worthy of note in our eyes is the absolute fairness shown by the Rescript. There is no semblance of leaning to either side. The question raised in the Address was the Government's action with regard to the Fixed Expenditures falling under the 67th Article of the Constitution. Other general accusations were introduced, but the Cabinet's attitude towards the Budget was the sole and only acknowledged basis of the Representatives' impeachment. Let us see how the EMPEROR treats this question. The reductions proposed by the Popular Party in the Fixed Expenditures affect two branches, namely office organization and official salaries. To reorganize the various Departments as desired by the Opposition would involve the dismissal of many officials. But the appointment and dismissal of all officials are a distinctly reserved Prerogative of the CROWN. With this Prerogative the EMPEROR necessarily rules that there shall be no arbitrary interference. The Radical Representatives had sought to interfere arbitrarily. For they had declared that unless their reductions were accepted, the Cabinet must resign or the Diet must be dissolved. To admit that the Government's exercise of a Constitutional right must be in accordance with the dictation of the House, would be to transfer the right from the Government to the House. Of necessity the SOVEREIGN makes no such admission. So long as a Constitution exists, HIS MAJESTY declares that its provisions must be observed. On the other hand, an advisory function has been conferred on the House with reference to the exercise of this particular right. The EMPEROR fully recognises that function. What is more, he accepts the House's advice. For in the immediate sequel of the ruling that the Constitution is inviolable, we find these words:—"Hereby We specially direct Our Ministers to bring all sections of the Administration into good order, and, having due regard to essentials, to take such deliberate and careful counsel as shall secure freedom from error, under Our direction." In other words, the SOVEREIGN virtually orders that economical reforms shall be effected in the sense recommended by the House, and he moreover adds that they shall be carried out under his direction. The Government gains a victory on the Constitutional point; the House gains a victory on the practical question of reform. Passing now to the second class of proposed reductions, namely, the reduction of salaries, we find that the Rescript, while carefully reserving the Constitutional right to preserve official salaries from the House's interference, again accepts the Popular Party's advice, and directs that all military and civil officials shall give up ten per cent. of their pay during six years for the uses of the State. Moreover, to render this sacrifice easy, he himself sets the example by donating three hundred thousand *yen* annually of the Imperial Household's income. The total reductions proposed by the House in the two sections of the Fixed Expenditures amounted to 3½ million *yen*, in round numbers. In the first section, the SOVEREIGN, as we have seen, orders that economical reforms shall be undertaken; in the second, he directs that salaries shall be reduced by 1,800,000 annually. Constitutionally the Government's attitude is approved and vindicated; practically, the economies recommended by the House are effected.

Some of the Opposition journals complain that the position assumed by their Party with regard to the Naval Appropriations has been misunderstood, inasmuch as the refusal to vote the appropriations was not owing to any idea of the nation's financial capacity, but owing to the House's unwillingness to trust the expenditure of any money to the present Naval Department. The EMPEROR, however, does not in any way impugn the House's position in that respect. It is true that, indirectly, HIS MAJESTY rehabilitates the Naval Department, since he gives it the control of his own munificent donation. But he does not direct the House to place any public money in the hands of an unreformed Naval Department. His order is that all Departments, including the Naval Department of course, shall be thoroughly reformed, and that civil and military officials shall subscribe 1,800,000 *yen* annually for the increase of the Navy. If the House chooses to vote the Naval appropriations, a sum of five million *yen* will be available in the next fiscal year (1893-94) for the building of new ships, instead of three millions, as proposed in the Budget. It would almost appear as though HIS MAJESTY intended to endorse the extensive scheme of Naval development set forth in the *Jiyu-to's* Representation. Five million *yen* annually is precisely the expenditure suggested in the Representation, and five millions is the sum that becomes available if the amount subscribed by the SOVEREIGN and by officials be supplemented by the Budgetary Appropriations. Be that as it may, however, the absolute impartiality displayed in the Rescript commands high approval. HIS MAJESTY has most carefully and completely avoided leaning to either side. Any display of a contrary disposition would, of course, have been most unfortunate. The strong and fundamental objection to the Address was that it threatened to implicate the Throne in a political squabble. But the peril has been averted owing to the prudent counsels offered to HIS MAJESTY. The SOVEREIGN remains as far as ever elevated above the clashing of party weapons. The more closely the Rescript is examined, the more clearly does its even-handed justice appear. The prestige of the Throne, instead of being impaired by the incident, will gain by it.

Enclosure - 6 - with Mr. Dun's No. 93.

The Japan Daily Mail.

YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1893.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 4 p.m., having been summoned by the President.

The President announced that, in obedience to a summons from the Minister of the Imperial Household, he had proceeded to the Palace at 1 p.m. on that day, and had received from the Minister an Imperial Message. Acting, therefore, in accordance with the terms of the resolution passed by the House on the 7th instant, he had summoned the members to attend, and he should now proceed to read aloud the Imperial Message.

The same Message as that previously read in the House of Peers, was then read, the whole House standing and the most absolute silence being preserved. On the conclusion of the Message, copies of it were handed round to each member.

The President said that, in view of the receipt of this Imperial Message, the House would doubtless resume its sittings as usual.

Cries of "agreed," "agreed," were raised on all sides.

The President then said that as no dissentient voice had been heard, he should conclude that the business of the session would go on as before. As to the time of resuming the sittings, he presumed that, out of respect for the Message which they had just heard, and in order to give the matter full thought, the House would desire to rise for the day. The session would therefore be re-opened on the 13th instant, as the 11th was a holiday and the 12th Sunday. He requested, however, that the Heads of Sections would remain in their places for the purpose of consulting with him.

The House have assented to all this, *nem con*, rose at 4.40 p.m.

Enclosure - 7 - with Mr. Dun's No. 93.

The Japan Daily Mail.

Yokohama, Monday, February 13, 1893.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE VERNACULAR PRESS ON THE IMPERIAL RESCRIPT.

The Imperial Rescript seems to have taken the public by surprise. All are full of praise and admiration for the generosity of the Sovereign. The columns of the vernacular press contain scarcely anything but comments on the Rescript and its results. We append epitomes of some of the remarks:—

* * *

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says that the main purpose of the Rescript is to promote the welfare of the nation, by restoring order and harmony and completing the country's defences. Words do not suffice to express the gratitude that should be felt for the generous self-abnegation shown by His Majesty in economising the outlay of the Imperial Household to such an extent as to grant a sum of three hundred thousand *yen* annually for six years for the construction of men-of-war. What will the Ministers of State and the members of the Diet do to repay the Sovereign's benevolence? After such a Rescript if a day be lost or a *sen* be wasted, both the Ministers of State and the members of the Diet will incur a heavy responsibility and should be denounced as unfaithful subjects. In the presence of this Rescript the collision between the Government and the Diet must be forgotten, for the unique duty devolving on all the people of the country is to repay the generosity of their most benevolent Sovereign. The *Nichi Nichi* then takes an extract from one of its former articles referring to German History at the beginning of the 19th century, when Emperor William reduced the expenditure of the Imperial Household. It compares that incident with the present noble act of the Sovereign.

* * *

The *Choya Shimbun* writes that the thick clouds which overcast the political horizon have been dispersed by the Imperial Rescript, and the glorious sun of peace has shone forth once more. Since the Rescript expressly commands both the Government and the Diet to cooperate harmoniously, no more petty quarrels need be anticipated. Our contemporary finds difficulty in estimating the pain that must have been felt by the opponents of the appropriation for the construction of men-of-war, when they read of the Sovereign's munificence in granting a sum of 300,000 *yen* annually for 6 years out of the income of the Imperial Household. In view of such a benevolent Rescript, the House of Representatives must at once abandon its obdurate attitude and pass the appropriations for building men-of-war.

* * *

The *Chuo Shimbun* declares that the benevolence of the Sovereign is higher than the highest mountain and deeper than the deepest sea. Every letter of the Rescript shows the extreme anxiety felt by the Sovereign for the welfare of the nation. His Majesty says that he does not doubt that the representatives of the people will share his anxiety. The members of the Diet must get them new hearts to repay His Majesty's benignity. No change of the items falling under the 67th Article of the Constitution is to be permitted, yet, at the same time, the Emperor commands the Ministers of State to effect all necessary reforms in the Administration, a behest which, being no other than a grant of the people's prayer, calls for the latter's sincere gratitude. It is impossible for the Sovereign to display greater benevolence than His Majesty has done in proposing to reduce the income of the Imperial Household by 300,000 *yen* annually and to devote the money to the construction of men-of-war. No loyal subject will venture to neglect the completion of the national defences after the issue of such a Rescript. "It is in truth a pleasure to reflect," concludes the *Chuo*, "that we live in such a glorious reign. His Majesty's subjects must do everything in their power to repay his benevolence."

* * *

The *Jiyu* asks whether there is any one that does not feel grateful for the unbounded benevolence of the Sovereign, and for his great love towards his subjects. In the collision between the Government and the Diet, the latter well knew the irreverence of presenting an Address to the Throne, but circumstances compelled the step. With the Imperial Rescript in their hands, the one feeling of all His Majesty's subjects is gratitude, and the one thing they will shrink from is disobedience of the Imperial command. Nevertheless, with regard to the 300,000 *yen* economized from the outlay of the Imperial Household and granted for the construction of men-of-war, no loyal subject could agree to accept such a generous and self-denying offer, even in the guise of an Imperial command. His Majesty's subjects must, with all humility, and with due expressions of the sincerest thankfulness for the Sovereign's gracious purpose, decline to accept the money. It is intolerable that the Sovereign should be obliged to economise his expenditures for the sake of the national defences. On the other hand, it is inexpressibly painful to reflect that the situation was suffered to reach such an extreme. Before the Address was presented, the Cabinet Ministers should have either resigned or dissolved the Diet, if they had felt any proper sense of responsibility. But they did nothing of the kind. They simply awaited the outcome of the Imperial Rescript. These things, however, cannot be fully discussed outside the Diet: freedom of speech exists within its walls alone. Elsewhere the same journal writes thus:—"Go on with your legislation, *Jiyu-to* members of the Diet! Cease to quarrel about the Budget! Preserve silence as to the necessity of reducing administrative expenditures! Ask not how to lighten the burdens of the people! The present is not the time to dwell upon such minor points. Your duty is to obey the Rescript. But here arises a new question between the Diet and the Government. The function of the Cabinet Ministers is to assist the Soverign in governing the empire. Upon them rests the responsibility of all administrative acts; the Sovereign should not be troubled. In the present case, however, the Cabinet Ministers do not seem to have fulfilled their function. All loyal and faithful subjects are indignant." In conclusion the *Jiyu* hints that the time has come for the faithful representatives to fight the last and decisive battle in the Diet.

* * *

The *Kokumin Shimbun* discusses the subject somewhat differently. It says that affairs recently assumed a very grievous aspect. The people hoped to see the resignation of the Cabinet but were disappointed. Again they looked for the dissolution of the Diet, but once more they were mistaken. The difficulty had to be settled by an Imperial Rescript. No faithful subject ought to regard such a result indifferently. In considering the contents of the Rescript

the members of the House of Representatives must not shrink from their duty. No feeling of reluctance entertained by them will remedy the anxiety of the Emperor. The benevolence shown by the Sovereign is indeed too great. But the language of the Imperial Rescript proved that the object of the Address to the Throne was not fully understood. The House did not reject the appropriations for the construction of men-of-war because the national wealth did not suffice, but because of the impossibility of reposing confidence in the Naval Department. No loyal subject can possibly be a blind recipient of the Sovereign's benevolence, or bear to think that for the sake of the national defences the Sovereign is obliged to economize his expenditures. To consent to such a sacrifice would show want of reverence towards the Throne. Some other method must be devised for restoring peace to the Sovereign's mind. Will the Government then give its concurrence to the reductions? Certainly not. But the members of the Diet, who represent the people, desire these reductions, and as the Sovereign is always ready to listen to the voice of the people, he will not allow the Cabinet Ministers to have their own way against the Diet. Therefore the responsibility rests on the Cabinet. Elsewhere the same journal says that the resolution of the Cabinet and the Imperial Rescript are two totally different things. Therefore the Diet must wait to see what the Government will do. At any rate the time has come for the Popular Party to attain its long hoped for aim. The members of the House must not shrink now.

* * *

The *Yomiuri Shimbun* expresses the deepest regret that the Soveriegn has been troubled and his anxieties aroused concerning such a matter as a collision between the Government and the Diet. But since the crisis became so extreme, to dwell upon its cause now would be useless. The sole duty of the Emperor's subjects at present is to consider how to restore peace to the Imperial mind. It is well known that the Sovereign has always been most anxious to complete the national defences. When the Imperial Palace was about to be reconstructed some ten years ago, His Majesty gave command that the work be postponed, and the money devoted to the construction of three men-of-war. Now once more the Sovereign offers to economise 300,000 *yen* annually for the same purpose. But loyal subjects must not consent to such an act of benevolence. They must decline it with due expressions of gratitude. Men-of-war can be built without troubling the Sovereign.

* * *

The *Mainichi Shimbun* says that no word can be uttered on reading the Imperial Rescript. There is nothing to be done but to bow in extreme homage. At the same time our contemporary avows disappointment that the Cabinet Ministers took no measure to forestall the issue of such a Rescript. The House of Representatives postponed its sittings in order to wait not for the issue of a Rescript, but for the Cabinet to decide upon one of two alternatives, namely, resignation or dissolution. Most unfortunately they adopted neither course. The collision between the Government and the Diet has reached its extreme point. Therefore, if they quarrel again, notwithstanding the Rescript, what will the Government do? The Cabinet Ministers cannot be considered to have fulfilled their responsibilities by waiting for the Imperial Message. Inexpressibly benevolent is the Emperor's intention of offering to contribute a sum of 300,000 *yen* from the funds reserved for the Imperial Household. The Representatives did not reject the appropriations for the construction of men-of-war because the country cannot afford to spend the money, but because the people placed no confidence in the present Naval Department. Therefore the loyal and faithful subjects of the empire will not accept His Majesty's benevolent offer.

* * *

The *Nippon* comments upon the Imperial Rescript very minutely, and pens a high eulogy on the Imperial benevolence. Otherwise the article is not specially noteworthy. We are, however, promised, a fuller criticism hereafter.

* * *

The *Jiji Shimpo* declares that the Sovereign is peerless in the world; and that as he suffers great anxiety on account of the concern of his subjects, the latter must exert their utmost ability to restore peace to his mind. Every one must read the Imperial Rescript carefully and try to repay the Emperor's kindness. For the national defences the Sovereign grants a sum of 300,000 *yen* for 6 years, but the people ought not to accept such a generous offer. To present an Address to the Throne is a grave measure, and ought not to be resorted to frequently. Yet on account of the Budget, which is presented every year, the House of Representatives ventured to appeal to the Sovereign. The *Jiji* cannot approve such procedure. But the thing is done and can not be mended. Nothing remains now but to take care that it is not regarded as a precedent. The Representatives must remember the anxiety they caused the Sovereign by presenting this Address.

* * *

Such are the opinions of some of the most influential papers in Tokyo. It is said that, on reading the Imperial Rescript, the members of the Lower House were greatly moved by the benevolence of the Emperor, and the National Unionists decided to give up one-tenth of their salaries also, which project has received the support of a large number in both Houses of the Diet.

Le 13 Feb 93 to Posts.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
MAR 11 1893

Rec'd Mar. 13
Ans. 21 Mar

No. 94.

Legation of the United States
Tokyo, Japan. Feby 17th 1893.

Mr. Dun,

To the Secretary of State

Subject.

Re report on the Postal System of Japan
Further accompaniments, and request for
publications relating to postal organizations
for Japanese Postal Authorities.

Legation of the United States.

Tokyo, Japan, February, 17th 1893.

Hon. John W. Foster:

Secretary of State,

Washington D.C.

Sir:

Referring to Mr. Coombs' dispatch No. 77. transmitting a report on the postal system of Japan I have the honor to send herewith a suit of letter carriers' uniforms, city mail bag and lock and several document subsequently received. In this connection I have the honor to request for presentation to the Japanese Post-Office authorities, who have taken considerable pains in providing material for the above report, copies of any recent publications of our Post-Office department

touching

touching upon the subject of postal organization, and in addition thereto a list of any publications on the same subject obtainable from other sources.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant

Edwin Dun

Chargé d' Affaires a.i.

Accompaniment. Box containing letter carriers suit of uniform, mail bag and lock, and documents.

Desk Publication

No. 95.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
MAR 28 1893

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 28 1893
RECEIVED.

Legation of the United States
Tokio Japan, March 6. 1893.

Mr. Coombs.

To the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Mr. Coombs' return to Tokio from China.

No. 95.

Legation of the United States.
Tokio Japan, March 6. 1893.

Hon. John W. Foster,
Secretary of State.
Washington D.C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to inform you that; on the 2nd instant; I returned to Tokio from China, where I had been on leave of absence, granted by your telegraphic instruction dated January 19. 1893, and that; on the same day, I re-entered upon the duties of my office.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your obedient servant;
Frank L. Coombs

Mr. Coombs
Mr. Sawada's arrival in Japan
March 7. 93
Japan

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
MAR 29 1893

No. 96.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
MAR 28 1893
RECEIVED.

Legation of the United States.
Tokio Japan, March 6. 1893.

Mr. Coombs,

To the Secretary of State.

Subject.

Mr. Sawada's arrival in Japan.

No. 96

Legation of the United States.
Tokio Japan, March 6. 1893

Hon. John W. Foster,
Secretary of State,
Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that Mr. Joseph R. Herod, commissioned Second Secretary of this Legation on the 4th day of January 1893, arrived in Japan on the 3rd instant, and on the 4th instant reported to me and entered upon the duties of his office.

I have the honor to be
Sir.
Your obedient servant,
Frank L. Crane

R

Ack'd 6 no file

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

MAR 29 1893

No. 97.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 28 1893
RECEIVED

Legation of the United States.

Tokio Japan, March 6. 1893.

Mr. Coombs,

To the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Official mourning to be observed in honor to the memory of ex-President Hayes.

No. 97.

Legation of the United States,
Tokio Japan, March 6. 1893.

Hon. John W. Foster.
Secretary of State.
Washington D.C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your circular instruction of date January 18, 1893, calling attention to the Proclamation, enclosed therewith," announcing the death of "ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes, "and directing appropriate expressions "of honor to his memory".

In compliance therewith, and with your instruction, I caused,

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on the 3rd instant; the flag to be displayed at half-mast and the offices of this Legation to be draped in mourning to remain for the period of thirty days from that date. The several members of this Legation will, for such period, conform to the usual customs of official mourning.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Frank L. Coombs

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
MAR 29 1893

Rec'd 29 mar
To Secretary

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 28 1893
RECEIVED.

Legation of the United States
Tokio Japan March 7, 1893.

Mr. Herod

To the Secretary of State.

Subject

Mr. Herod's arrival at his post.

Legation of the United States.

Tokio, Japan, March 7, 1893.

Honorable John W. Foster,

Secretary of State.

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you of my arrival at my post and the assumption of the duties of my office on Saturday, March 4th.

The time occupied in transit from my home to Tokio (January 30th to March 4th, 1893) seems no doubt to be longer than is customary but the delay in reaching here was owing to the disablement of the Steamer "City of Peking" scheduled to sail from San Francisco

on February 4th.

As this vessel did not make her intended voyage I was compelled to remain in San Francisco until February 14th, a period of twelve days, when I embarked on the Steamer "China", arriving in Yokohama on the evening of March 3rd proceeding the next morning to Tokio.

I have the honor to be

Sir.

Your obedient Servant

Joseph R. Heroy.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 28 1893
RECEIVED.

Legation of the United States.
Tokio Japan. March 7, 1893.

Mr. Dun
To the Secretary of State.

Subject.

Accounts, as Secretary of Legation from Jany 1. to Feby 4. 1893. as Chargé d'Affaires a.i. Feby 5th to March 2nd 1893, for salary.

Legation of the United States.
Tokio Japan. March 7. 1893.

Hon. John W. Foster.
Secretary of State.
Washington D.C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to enclose herewith, statements of my accounts for salary as Secretary of Legation from January 1, 1893, to February 4, 1893, inclusive, and as Chargé d'Affaires ad interim from February 5, 1893, to March 2, 1893, inclusive.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your obedient-servant,
Edwin Dun
Secretary of Legation.

Enclosures:
accounts as above.

No. 98.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 22 1893
RECEIVED

Legation of the United States.
Tokio Japan. March 21. 1893.

Mr Coombs

To the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Denial of citizens passports to
Alexander Powers and Basil Powers.

No 98.

Legation of the United States.
Tokio Japan, March 21, 1893.

Hon. John W. Foster.
Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:-

I have the honor to submit to you my decision in the matter of the application of Alexander Powers and Basil Powers for citizens passports. As will be seen, I have issued a passport to Philip A. Powers, the father of Alexander and Basil, and that the same includes his minor son Basil and two other minor children.

Whether

Whether my conclusions are correct or not I have pursued the investigation into the facts as thoroughly as possible and have faithfully ... considered the law in order to arrive at a just conclusion. I must admit that the position of the minor child, Basil, has impressed me with doubts; yet, under the rule, such doubts would warrant me in refusing his application pending your instruction. It may be impossible to convey to you accurately all of the facts, outside of the record, by which I am privileged to measure the motives of the applicants and upon which I am called to apply the rule of discretion as laid down in

in the many instructions from the Department of State.

I herewith enclose as a record in the case copies of certain papers and I have the honor to refer you to them as containing the facts.

Mr. John Walsh, of the firm of Walsh, Hall & Co, of Yokohama and Kobe, and at one time United States Consul at Nagasaki, Japan, an American highly esteemed in this Country, acting upon a letter (enclosure 5.) from Philip H. Powers, called upon me with reference to the matter.

I mention this fact for the reason that in my discussion of the question I often draw conclusions

of

of facts which, perhaps, might not be warranted by the records but which, to my mind, are clearly inferential from his conversation with me.

It may be well to consider the law of Russia as it unquestionably has a bearing upon this case. I quote as follows:- "Children born of "foreigners, not Russian subjects, "born and educated in Russia, or, "if born abroad, yet who have "completed their education in a "Russian upper or middle school, "will be admitted to Russian "allegiance, should they desire to "do so, within the succeeding year "after they shall have obtained "their majority." In this connection

I

I have the honor to call your attention to the naturalization law of Russia of 1864, found on page 1288, "Foreign Relations" of 1873, subdivision 12. The law as it appears there is different from my quotation in that it is made to appear in the law found in such report that the time of election of citizenship is "a year after they shall have "obtained their majority" and of course it would follow that at any time subsequent to the expiration of said year, their right would remain unimpaired other requirements having been fulfilled. In order to

be

be certain in the matter I referred this construction to the Russian Minister at this Court who informs me that there is a mistake in the translation, as it should appear that the right of election is only during the year immediately following the time of the person obtaining his majority and, if it is not availed of within that time, he loses such rights of citizenship, as he may have, by reason of birth.

Alexander Powers was twenty-one years of age last August and he may now take advantage of the same and become a Russian subject. Basil Powers, as will be seen from his

his application will be twenty-one years of age May 3, 1894, and can then, and within the year following, elect to become a Russian subject by reason of birth. The importance of the Russian law, as I have thought, consists in the fact that it confers upon them, equally with the law of our own country, rights to be taken advantage of when they arrive at years of responsibility and practically at the same time. Under our law the child of an American citizen born abroad inherits the rights of citizenship from its father. I have, therefore, considered that they, in this case,

owe

owe a double allegiance and that both countries, simultaneously require that they should elect between the two.

Conceding that the law of Russia, as given in the "Foreign Relations" of 1873, is correct, then if they fail to elect the United States, when they are required so to do, it evidences an intention to elect Russia when their ability arises under the law and they are required so to do. But I shall consider these applications under the light of the law as translated at the Russian Legation in Tokio, though, perhaps, the distinction as applied to this case is immaterial. It appears apparent that the

the Powers brothers have a dual capacity as citizens or, rather, they have a double right to be exercised at option when they become of age. There can be no absolute rule embracing every possible condition and it must be determined — according to the circumstances of each individual case. The position of the father becomes an essential in this consideration and he will be termed an American citizen giving to his children all the rights that they could inherit under the law. They are in a position where a decisive act must be necessary to avail themselves of the rights of inheritance under the law.

In

In this case they say that "they
"intend to make their residence
"in the United States at some future
"day". This declaration on the part
of a person having established
his citizenship might be sufficient.
This declaration on the part of a
person electing between co-existing rights
in two countries must be
considered under the light of
different rules and may be as
evidencing a different intention.
They say "that their permanent
"residence is in the United States".
This is intended as a conclusion of
law and I think a wrong one.
Their apparent purpose of life,
so far as it can be ascertained,

points

points to the selection of a residence, not in the United States, but to the country of their birth, to take up those duties of life and assume such functions as tend most to establish their identity with and fix their prospects in the latter country. Every circumstance of their past and present; every reasonable prospect of their future, fixes their domicile in the country of their birth. They go back to Russia, not to continue in an old, but to engage in a new enterprise. This argues their intention more strongly than can any formal declaration.

In the case of Rudolph Nejidly, found

found in Mr Blaine's No. 110, to Mr. Grant, the statement of the applicant was that he intended to return to the United States "when "circumstances would permit." It appears to me that the statement of the Powers "at some future day" as expressive of a purpose to select between two nationalities, is as indefinite as Mr Jeffrey's and especially as it is accompanied with the fact that they propose to fix a present residence in a country having an equal claim upon them, for a purpose, measured by every standard of life, calculated to make that residence permanent. If they owe a double allegiance to Russia

and

and, in selecting between the two, the United States they say to Russia "we shall "now take upon residence within "your domains and engage in "business therein", and to America, "we shall make our residence "with you at some future day". it would appear that, for the ordinary purposes of life, their choice was in favor of Russia and that their destiny would be cast in the latter country. If it is a matter of double allegiance it must cease sometime. It can only be solved in favor of the United States, after becoming of age, by their actions in such direction. Taking up business in Russia at-

at a time when they are called upon to make an election is an act looking toward the adoption of the latter country. There are certain kinds of business conveying the idea of a temporary interest and a temporary residence in the location selected, but generally it means an identity with the welfare, the prosperes and the government of such country.

I recognize that the status of American citizens abroad engaged in mercantile pursuits should be preserved when the same does not do violence to all other considerations. At times such business is immediately connected with the prosperity

prosperity of his country and the expansion of its commerce. Under some circumstances the indefinite avoidance of the obligations of a citizen do not work a forfeiture of his rights. These cases have come within the consideration of the Department but they do not bear upon the present question. In Mr. Blaine's No. 330 to Mr. Phelps, with reference to the application of Mrs. Cadmus for passports for her minor children, he took occasion to say: "I am "disposed to instruct you to grant "her a passport at this time, that "the rights of her sons to elect — "American citizenship on their majority —

"Majority, may be presumed un-
"impaired, as they come of age
"however, and separate passports
"become necessary to them, their
"right thereto must be determined
"independently and upon their
"own merits." It seems that
the case of Alexander Powers falls
within this rule and his right
to a passport ". must be determined
"independently and upon his own
"merits". In such a rule he
cannot elect American citizen-
ship by the declaration of a future
remote intention accompanied
by acts taken most strongly
against it. Mr. Blaine again
observes, in his No. 76 to Mr. Reed,

in

in effect, that passports must be confined to those who at the time they apply for the protection of the government are ilō loyal citizens, bearing, in the language of the oath they are required to to take, "true faith and allegiance "to the same". It cannot be said of a man born in Russia, of a Russian mother, educated in Russia, speaking ilō language fluently, not speaking or understanding English, never having seen America, that he bears "true faith and allegiance" whose intention of settlement is as undefined as the future and who seeks the territory of his birth

birth for the pursuit of those plans which call for the best energies of his life and forge every bond of interest in such country.
In the concluding language of Mr. Adee, Acting Secretary of State to Mr. Lincoln, page 461 "Foreign Relations" of 1889, the doctrine is cited that a person with a dual status must elect upon obtaining his majority. The intention to elect the United States is not only not apparent on the part of Mr. Powers, but is negatived by every circumstance of his life. The same doctrine seems to obtain in the Tigman case, page 548, "Foreign Relations" of 1888, and

and in the case of Straus. In most of these cases the father was a naturalized citizen and while there are greater presumptions against a naturalized citizen returning to land of his adoption, yet when the right of citizenship is preserved to the naturalized father the status of the child is controlled by the same rules as in the present case.

On page 12, "Foreign Relations" of 1886, Mr. Bayard observes - "an "election in case of a doubtful "or dual allegiance, must be "made upon obtaining majority, "or shortly afterwards, and must "be signified by acts plainly expressive

"expression of intention. Such as
"immediate intentions to return to
"the elected country." The case of
Ernest Labrone, page 304 of the
same, seems to be determined on
like ground. In the very able
review of Mr. Fish, Secretary of
State, "Wharton" Volume 2, pages
362 to 367, inclusive, although
dealing with a case stronger
against the applicant, indicates
a policy which would clearly
place the applicants beyond
the rule which sanctions the
issuance of passports.

Without further quotations
from the authorities contained
in the reports from the Department
of

of State, suffice it to say that while I have found no case exactly parallel, yet they are uniform in the construction of the law and, it appears to me, - applicable to the case of Alexander Powers. The position of the minor child, Basil Powers, is more doubtful and I have come to a conclusion with less satisfaction. As a preliminary it is well to consider the language of Mr. Smithers. He says: "I suggested "to the father that he should "apply himself for a passport "to include his minor son. "but he states that the youth is "going to Vladivostock to reside while

"while his residence will be at
"another place". Under the ordinary
rule it would appear that the
boy inheriting, through his father,
the rights of citizenship, was
entitled to be protected as such,
that such rights should be —
preserved until he became of
age. This is the view I should
take of it if his passport had been
applied for by his father, as will
hereafter appear. I think the pass-
-port for a minor is generally
upon that assumption. There
may be unavoidable circum-
-stances requiring separate
passports, but they are not
upon the theory of an independent
life

life and distant residence, when applied to a person entitled to the rights of citizenship and by reason of his father's status. His application placed him in a position where it is hardly possible to consider his rights arising from his relation and association with his father, but to consider the question of his established allegiance to the United States by reason of his inheritance and his acts. It is to be observed that he is now applying as a free agent, out of the protection and control of his father, with motives of furthering his own interests in Russia and, as it appears to me

me from the knowledge I have been able to gain, avowedly with the purpose of making Russia his home and the field of his permanent business aspirations. He is to engage as a clerk under Russian employers. He understands English a little better than his brother, yet hardly enough to be of use to him. He has never been in America and it cannot be assumed that he has strong and influencing affections for that country. He will be of age in less than fourteen months, and his business ties in Russia if successful, as he must hope, and expect, they will be, will fix his residence there beyond

beyond that time. As far as I am able to conclude, he does not intend to give up those relations, upon becoming of age, for the purpose of electing the United States as his country. In fact he is not now evidencing those inclinations towards allegiance which the United States expects from those who ask for her protection. Born upon Russian soil, living within her territory all of his life, having no interests within the United States, never having seen that country, no strong ties of affection for it; it requires some strong affirmative act showing a fixed purpose for the future, inconsistent

inconsistent with Russian allegiance, in order to create the assumption in favor of electing American citizenship.

It may be true that he desires to become an American citizen. A desire is not always sufficient: Every benefit derived from citizenship has its corresponding obligation. A simple desire should not be permitted to acquire the benefit without satisfying the obligation.

I may say that, in both cases, the primal conditions seem complete, yet the fulfillment thereof is lacking, upon which to base their claims for passports, and I shall deny their applications until such time as the Department may properly

properly consider them, and each of them, with reference to the law and the facts. As will be seen, -enclosures 6 and 7.- I have issued a passport to Philip A. Powers, including his minor son Basil. This might appear inconsistent with the reasons for refusing his independent application, yet it has appeared to me that the reasons operating against him in the first instance might be properly construed as operating in his favor in the second instance. While the passports answer for the same purpose, practically they are granted upon different grounds. The refusing of one and the

the granting of the other recognizes his dependence and his right only by reason thereof and is for the purpose of preserving that right during his minority. When he comes of age within fifteen months, or within a reasonable time thereafter, the proper officer, at such time, must hold his rights to cease thereunder and he will be called upon to elect between the United States and Russia.

There appears to me a difference between recognizing him as a citizen of the United States for all purposes and all time in Russia and recognizing his right to become such upon obtaining

obtaining majority and protecting him until then. It may be that I have made a distinction where a difference does not exist. but, in view of all the facts, it appeared to me proper.

All of the questions contained herein, I have the honor to submit to you for instructions.

I have the honor to be

Sir.

Your obedient servant.

Frank L. Crawford

Enclosures:-

1.- Mr Smithers to Mr Coombs; March 8. 93

2- application of Alexander Powers.

3- application of Basil Powers.

4. - Mr. P. H. Powers to Mr Coombs. March 16. 93

5 - Mr. P. H. Powers to Mr Walsh " 16. 93

6 - Mr Smithers to Mr Coombs " 18, 93

7 - Mr Coombs to Mr Smithers " 22, 93

Enclosure- 1 - with Mr. Coombs' No. 98.

Copy.

No. 1117. United States Consulate,

Osaka and Hiogo, March 8, 1893.

Sir:-

I have the honor to enclose herewith the applications of Alexander and Basil Powers for passports. These young men are sons of Philip H. Powers, a citizen of the United States, who holds a citizen's passport granted to him by the Legation on May 20th, 1892. Mr. Powers has resided for the most part in Russia for thirty years past, where he acted as the Agent of Messrs. Walsh, Hall & Co. of this port. His two sons, who now apply for passports, were born in Russia and have never been in the United States. I have made their applications conform to the above facts. I suggested to the father that he should apply himself for a passport to include his minor son, but he stated that the youth is going to Vladivostock to reside, while his residence will be at another place, and it is necessary for him to have a passport to obtain license to remain in the country.

Fees enclosed.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. J. Smithers,

Consul.

Enclosures: Two duplicate applications for citizens passports.

H. E. Frank L. Coombs

E.E. and M . P. of the United States.

Copy.

Enclosure - 2 - with Mr. Coombs' No. 98.

Edition of July, 1888.

NATIVE.

Fee for Passport, - - $1.00
Fee for filling out application in duplicate, .50
Fee for administering oath in duplicate, - .50

No.....

ISSUED,....., 18.....

I, Alexander Powers, a native and legal citizen of the United States hereby apply to the Legation of the United States at Tokio for a passport for myself.

I solemnly swear that I was born at Sigil, Kamtchatka, in the Empire of Russia, on or about the 4th day of August 1871: that my father is a native citizen of the United States: that my permanent residence in the United States is at Waterford, Connecticut: that I follow the occupation of clerk and am now sojourning at Kobe, Japan: that I intend to make my residence in the United States at some future day, with the purpose of residing and performing the duties of citizenship therein and that I desire the passport for the purpose of business.

(Signed) Alexander Powers

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

Further, I do solemnly swear that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; and that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion: SO HELP ME GOD.

(signed) Alexander Powers

Consulate
LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES AT Hiogo, Japan.

Sworn to before me, this 7th day of March, 1893.

(signed) E. J. Smutny
Consul

DESCRIPTION OF APPLICANT.

Age: 21 years.
Stature: 5 feet 11½ inches, Eng.
Forehead: high
Eyes: dark gray
Nose: medium

Mouth: rather small
Chin: small
Hair: dark brown
Complexion: florid
Face: thin

IDENTIFICATION.

Kobe, 7 March, 1893

I hereby certify that I know the above-named Alexander Powers personally, and know him to be a native-born citizen of the United States, and that the facts stated in his affidavit are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Signed) C. P. Hall

[Address of witness] Kobe

NOTE.—This form is to be filled out in duplicate, one copy being retained on the files of the Legation and the other forwarded with the quarterly returns to the Department of State. It may be so filled out by the applicant, in which case no fee therefor is chargeable.

Copy.
Enclosure - 3 - with Mr. Coombs' No. 98.

[Edition of July, 1888.]

NATIVE.

Fee for Passport, - - $1.00
Fee for filling out application in duplicate, .50
Fee for administering oath in duplicate, - .50

No..... ISSUED,....., 18.....

I, Basil Powers, a native and legal citizen of the United States, hereby apply to the Legation of the United States at Tokio, for a passport for myself.

I Solemnly swear that I was born at Sigil, Kamtchatka, in the Empire of Russia, on or about the 3rd. day of May 1873: that my father is a native citizen of the United States: that my permanent residence in the United States is at Waterford, Connecticut: that I follow the occupation of clerk and am now temporarily sojourning at Kobe, Japan: that I intend to make my residence in the United States at some future day, with the purpose of residing and performing the duties of citizenship therein and that I desire the passport for the purpose of business.

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE

(signed) Basil Powers

Further, I do solemnly swear that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United s against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to ame; and that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of on: So HELP ME GOD.

(signed) Basil Powers

ulate
TION OF THE UNITED STATES AT Hiogo Japan.

Sworn to before me, this 7th day of March, 18 93.

(signed) E. J. Smithers
Consul.

DESCRIPTION OF APPLICANT.

Age: 19 years.
Stature: 5 feet 9½ inches, Eng.
Forehead: rather high
Eyes: dark
Nose: medium
Mouth: small
Chin: oval
Hair: dark brown
Complexion: florid
Face: medium

IDENTIFICATION.

Kobe, March 7, 18 93

I hereby certify that I know the above-named Basil Powers personally, now him to be a native-born citizen of the United States, and that the facts stated in his it are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(signed) C. P. Hall

[Address of witness] Kobe

—This form is to be filled out in duplicate, one copy being retained on the files of the Legation and the other forwarded with the returns to the Department of State. It may be so filled out by the applicant, in which case no fee therefor is chargeable.

Enclosure -4- with Mr. Coombs' No. 98.

Copy.

Kobe, March15th, 1893.

To the Honorable Frank L. Coombs,
United States Minister,
Tokio.

Dear sir:-

By advice of Mr. Smithers, U. S. Consul at this port, I write you these few lines explaining who I am and my present position.

I am a native American, born at Waterford, Connecticut, and still have a mother and brother living there and intend to return there with my children as soon as convenient to do so. I am at present in the employ of Messrs. Walsh, Hall & Co. and have served them since my first arrival in Japan. My children were born in Russian Siberia where I, at that time , resided as agent for Messrs. Walsh, Hall & Co. At present,business obliges me and my eldest son to travel a great dealand, to do so, we are obliged to have a passport, or some recognition, of who and what we are. My youngest son is, at present, clerk at Vladivostock and also requires some document to certify who he is .

I could have become a Russian subject, which would have beena great advantage to me in my business, but I have always felt a love for native country and always looked forward to the time when business circumstances would allow me to go home again.

It was the intention to send my youngest son,Basil, away on the 20th but without any passport he cannot possibly go. That would be a serious detention and probable loss to us in the future.

Hoping that you will kindly consider the matter and grant our request I remain

Your obedient servant,

Philip H. Powers.

Enclosure - 5 - with Mr.Coombs' No. 98.

Copy.

Kobe, March 15th, 1893.

John G. Walsh, Esq.,

Yokohama.

Dear Sir:-

I wish to ask your kind assistance, if convenient for you to assist me. I applied, through the American Consul, for a passport for my two boys, or for some document to allow them to travel in foreign countries, but the Minister refused my application and wrote a letter to the Consul and, in this letter, mentioned that I, myself, held a doubtful position.

I hold an American passport and also a certificate from the Town Clerk of my place of birth and the Consul requests me to write to the Minister at Tokio explaining to him who and what I amand, also, asked me to write to you and ask your assistance in recognizing me.

If you can do anything to help the matter along you will greatly oblige me, for the young son must have something to show who he is on arrival at Vladivostick and without which he may lose his position.

Hoping that you will excuse me for so much trouble, I remain

Yours truly,

Philip H. Powers.

In haste.

Enclosure - 6 - with Mr. Coombs' No. 98.

Copy.

No. 1123. Consulate of the United States

Hiogo, March 18th, 1893.

Sir:-

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of ypur telegram of yesterday's date, as follows:- " Impossible to grant passport to Alexander Powers, can grant new passport to Philip Powers including minor son Basil, upon new application."

In obedience to your decision Ihave to request a passport be issued to Philip H. Powers and his three minor children, the application for which is herewith enclosed in duplicate.

The passport referred to in the application issued to Mr. Powers in May, 1892, is also enclosed.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. J. Smithers,

Consul.

To Hon. Frank L. Coombs,

E. E. and M. P. of the United States,

Tokio.

Enclosure - 7 - with Mr. Coombs' No. 98.

Copy.

No. 33.

Legation of the United States,

Tokio, March 22, 1893.

E. J. Smithers, Esq.

United States Consul,

Osakaand Hiogo.

Sir:-

The applications of Alexander Powers and Basil Powers for citizens passports were received and, as you have been informed by telegraph, were denied. The application of Philip Powers to include Basil Powers and other minor children was granted and forwarded to you.

I understand the following to be the facts.

Alexander and Basil Powers were both bornin the Empire of Russia, the former on the 4th day of August, 1871 and the latter on the 3rd day of May, 1873. Alexander powers is now of age; Basil Powers will be of age in May 1894. They have both lived all their lives in Russia and now propose to go to Russian territory for the purpose of business. The father was a native citizen of the United States and their mother was a Russian lady. They have never been in the United States. The older speaks the Russian language well and does not speak English. The younger speaks Russian well and English imperfectly. The elder is engaged in business with his father in Russian territory. The younger is to engage with a Russian firm as clerk at another place in Russia.

The elder son has arrived at the age when under the law

he

he is compelled to elect between Russia and the United States and an election in favor of the United States , under the circumstances of his birth, education and life, must be evidenced by going to the United States and assuming the obligations of citizenship within the near future. His present plans are inconsistent with that idea.

The younger son by his separate application places himself much upon the same footing. I think he should be required to avail himself of his privlege through his father and have, therefore, included him in a passport, as a minor, with his father. It must be observed that this is to preserve his right of electing when he arrives at age and, upon the happening of that event , he will be called upon, as his brother now is, to elect the United States by going there to assume the obligations of citizenship, or to lose his rights under and by virtue of such passport.

I am Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Frank L. Coombs.



Legation of the United States.
Tokio Japan, March 23. 1893.

Mr. Dun.

To the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Duplicate statements of accounts.

Legation of the United States.
Tokio Japan, March 20. 1893.

Hon. John W. Foster.
Secretary of State.
Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith, duplicate statements of my accounts for salary as follows:

As Secretary of Legation, from January 1. 1893, to February 4, 1893. inclusive.

As Chargé d'Affaires ad interim from February 5. 1893 to March 2, 1893. inclusive

I have the honor to be

Sir

2.

Sir,

Your obedient Servant

Edwin Dun.

Enclosures:-

As above.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
APR24 1893

No. 99.

Vacd 2 may

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
APR 22 1893
RECEIVED.

Legation of the United States.

Tokio Japan. March 24, 1893.

Mr. Coombs.

To the Secretary of State:

Subject:

Mr. Arnold's appointment as Vice Consul of the United States at Nagasaki, Japan.

No. 99.

Legation of the United States.

Tokio Japan, March 24, 1898.

Hon. John W. Foster.

Secretary of State.

Washington D.C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your instruction No. 62, of date January 24, 1898, transmitting a certificate of the appointment of Mr. Charles Arthur Arnold as Vice Consul of the United States at Nagasaki Japan.

In compliance with your instruction I presented the certificate of appointment to H. I. J. M's. Minister for Foreign Affairs, with the request that Mr. Arnold be recognized

recognized in such capacity by the Imperial Government; and Mr. Arnold has been recognized as such Vice Consul.

As may be seen from the correspondence on the subject, copy of which I have the honor to enclose herewith, it was necessary to obtain permission, from Her Britannic Majesty's Chargé d' Affaires at this Court, for Mr Arnold to act in such capacity. He being a British subject.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Frank L. Crawford

Enclosures:-

1.- Mr. Abercrombie to Mr. Coombs, March 12
2. Mr. Coombs to Mr de Bunsen, " 15
3. Mr de Bunsen to Mr. Coombs " 16

Enclosure - 1 - with Mr. Coombs' No. 99.

Copy.

No. 380.

United States Consulate,
Nagasaki, Japan,
March 12, 1893.

Honorable Frank L. Coombs,
E. E. and M. P. of the United States,
Tokio.

Sir:-

I have the honor to request that permission be obtained from H. B. M's Minister at Tokio for Dr. Charles Arthur Arnold, of Nagasaki, a British subject, to accept the appointment as U. S. Vice Cunsul at this port.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. H. Abercrombie,
U. S. Consul.

1

Enclosure - 2 - with Mr. Coombs' No. 99.

Copy.

Legation of the United States,

Tokio, March 15, 1893.

My dear Colleague:

Mr Charles Arthur Arnold, a British subject, has been appointed Vice Consul of the United States at Nagasaki and recognized as such by H. I. J. M's. Minister for Foreign Affairs. He now asks your permission to accept the same. If consistent with your laws and agreeable to your own feelings, would you please grant the permission sought.

I enclose herewith Mr. Arnold's telegram.

Very sincerely yours,

Frank L Coombs.

M. de Bunsen Esq.

&c. &c. &c.

Her Britannic Majesty's Legation.

Enclosure - 3 - with Mr. Coombs' No. 99.

Copy.

British Legation,

Tokio, March 16, 1893.

Dear Mr. Coombs,

I was away all yesterday, otherwise I should have answered your letter before, to say that I gladly concur in Mr. Arnold's appointment as Vice Consul of the United States at Nagasaki.

I am writing officially to our Consul, Mr. Quin, to tell him that the desired permission on our side is granted to Dr. Arnold, pending the receipt of instructions from Lord Rosebery, to whom I am obliged to report my action for confirmation.

Yours sincerely,

M. de Bunsen.

Orig & two files.

No. 100.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
APR 22 1893

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 22 1893
RECEIVED.

Legation of the United States.
Tokio Japan, March 27, 1893.

Mr Coombs,

To the Secretary of State.

Subject.

The death of Mr. Blaine.

No. 100.

Legation of the United States.
Tokio Japan, March 27. 1893.

Hon. John W. Foster.
Secretary of State.
Washington D.C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your circular instruction of date January 27, 1893, and the annexed copy of a Proclamation by the President, conveying to me, officially, the sad news of the death of James Gillespie Blaine, so lately at the head of the Department of State.

The loss of this distinguished citizen

citizen has impressed his countrymen residing in Japan with profound sorrow and has recalled anew his fame, so entirely associated as it is, with the glories of the Republic.

In compliance with your instruction the flag of this Legation was displayed at half mast and the usual symbols of mourning observed for ten days from the day of its receipt.

I have the honor to be

Sir.

Your obedient servant.

Frank L. Coombs

Copy to Treasury with copy of report - Apr 24 93

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
APR 22 1893

No. 101.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 22 1893
RECEIVED.

Legation of the United States.

Tokio Japan, March 29. 1893.

Mr. Coombs.

To the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Foreign trade of Japan for 1892.

Enclosure sent to packing room April 24/93.
E.I.R.

No. 101.

Legation of the United States,
Tokio Japan, March 29. 1893.

Hon. John W. Foster,
Secretary of State.
Washington D.C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to transmit, under separate cover, three copies of the "Annual "Return of the Foreign Trade of the Empire "of Japan" for 1892.

Table 5, page 3, of this return shows that the total value of exports from Japan for 1892 was - - - yen 89,339,134
and of imports was - " 71,326,079.
Total foreign trade, 1892. " 160,665,213.

The value of exports from Japan to

to the United States was - - Yen 38,674,971.

and of imports from the

United States was - - - " 5,988,053.

an increase of exports over the

previous year, to the United States of" 8,879,217.

and a decrease of imports from

the United States of - - - " 851,994.

You will please observe from the same table that the United States takes from Japan over 42 per centum of her entire exports; whereas Japan takes from the United States but a little more than 8 per centum of her imports.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient servant

Frank L. Crane

Accompaniment:

Trade return as above.

1 encl 5 ltr

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY. APR 4 1893

Secretary of State. APR 4 1893

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

APR 4 1893

From Tokio

April 3, 1893.

Received 7:30 a.m.

Greenhow 93

Washington

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU. APR 4 1893

Will you grant month leave of absence to visit Washington, D.C.; the steamer will leave eighth.

Dun.

Legation of the United States.
Tokio Japan, April 5, 1893.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 28 1893
RECEIVED.

Mr. Dun

To the Secretary of State.

Subject.

Account for salary for the period from March 3, to March 31. 1893 inclusive.

Legation of the United States.
Tokio Japan, April 5, 1893.

Hon. Walter Q. Gresham.
Secretary of State.
Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith a statement of my account for salary, from March 3, 1893 to March 31, 1893, inclusive.

I have the honor to be
Sir.
Your obedient servant.
Edwin Dun
Secretary of Legation

Enclosure:
Statement as above.



Legation of the United States.

Tokio, Japan, April 5, 1893.

Mr. Heard to the Secretary of State.

Subject.

Statement of account for fraction of the quarter ending March 31st, 1893.

Legation of the United States.

Tokio, Japan, April 5, 1893.

Honorable Walter L. Gresham.

Secretary of State,

Washington D.C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to enclose herewith the statement of my account for salary for time occupied in making the transit to my post of duty and from the date of my arrival and assumption of the duties of my position to the end of the quarter, March 31, 1893.

In my last despatch, by error the date of my departure from my residence is announced as January 30th. It should read January 29th.

J.

I have the honor to be,

Sir.

Your obedient servant.

Joseph R. Herod.

Enclosure:-

Statement of account as above.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 28 1893
RECEIVED.

Legation of the United States.
Tōkyō, Japan, April 7th 1893.

Mr. Whitney

To the Secretary of State.

Subject

Statement of Salary account for the quarter ended March 31st 1893.

Legation of the United States
Tokyō, Japan. April 7th 1893.

Honorable Walter Q. Gresham
Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir:

Herewith I have the honor to enclose my statement of account for salary for the quarter ended March 31st. 1893.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Willis Norton Whitney,
Interpreter of Legation

Enclosure as above.

No. 102.

Legation of the United States.

Tokio, Japan April 12. 1893.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 9 1893
RECEIVED.

Mr. Coombs to the Secretary of State.

Subject.

Relating to the notice of Mr. Greshams appointment.

No. 112.

Legation of the United States

Tokio, Japan April 12, 1893.

Hon. W. Q. Gresham,

Secretary of State,

Washington D. C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your instruction dated March 7, 1893, informing me that the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, had appointed you to be Secretary of State of the United States, and that you had on that day entered upon the duties of the office.

I have the honor to be

Sir.

Your obedient servant.

Frank L. Coombs

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
MAY 9 1893

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack, with gratification that Mr. Coombs remains.
MAY 9 1893

May 10

No. 103.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 9 1893
RECEIVED.

Legation of the United States.

Tokio, Japan, April 13, 1893.

Mr. Coombs to the Secretary of State.

Subject.

Mr. Davis' leave of absence

No. 109.

Legation of the United States,

Tokio, Japan April 18, 1893.

Honorable W. Q. Gresham

Secretary of State.

Washington D.C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to inform you that Edwin Dun, Esq. First Secretary of this Legation left Yokohama on the 8th instant, for Washington, on leave of absence granted him by your telegram of the 3rd instant, and upon the conditions mentioned therein, that I shall remain until he returns and is formally accredited to this Court as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary

I have the honor to be,

Sir

Sir,

Your obdient servant,

Frank L. Baum

No. 104



Legation of the United States,
Tokio, Japan April 15, 1893.

Mr. Coombs to the Secretary of State

Subject

Statement of account for salary and contingent expenses.

No 104

Legation of the United States,

Tokio, Japan, April 15, 1893.

Honorable W. Q. Gresham,

Secretary of State

Washington D. C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to enclose herewith 1/2 statements of my accounts for salary and contingent expenses for the quarter ended March 31st, 1893.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Frank L. Crawford

Enclosures-

Statements as above.

Legation of the United States.

Tokio, Japan, April 15, 1893



Mr. Hunt to the Secretary of State.

Subject

Duplicate statements of account for Salary.

Legation of the United States

Tokio, Japan. April 15, 1893.

Honorable W. Q. Gresham

Secretary of State

Washington D. C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to enclose herewith 1/2 duplicate statements of account for time occupied in transit and for salary for the fractional quarter ended March 31st, 1893.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient servant

Joseph R. Hersh.

Enclosures-

Statements as above.

Legation of the United States,
Tokyō, Japan, April 17th 1893.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 9 1893
RECEIVED.

Mr. Whitney,

To the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Duplicate Statement of Salary account for the quarter ended March 31st 1893.

Legation of the United States
Tokyō, Japan April 17th 1893.

Honorable Walter Q. Gresham.
Secretary of State,
Washington D.C.

Sir:

Herewith I have the honor to enclose my duplicate Statement of account for Salary for the quarter ended March 31st 1893.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant
Willis Norton Whitney
Interpreter of Legation

Enclosure as above.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
MAY 9 1893

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack. by Number and File.
MAY 9 1893

No 105.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
MAY 9 1893
RECEIVED.

Legation of the United States,
Tokio, Japan April 17, 1893.

Mr. Coombs to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Delegates to the Worlds Congresses of 1893.

here on the 18th instant.

I have been informed, since then, by His Excellency that, while it would be impossible to have the appointments made so early that the same would receive the immediate attention of His Majesty's Ministers.

I shall endeavor to have the same forwarded by the next mail.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Obdient Servant.

Frank L. Cramer

Ack'd by subject May 6 '93

No 186.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
MAY 9 1893

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 9 1893
RECEIVED.

Legation of the United States

Tokio, Japan, April 17, 1893.

Mr. Coombs to the Secretary of State.

Subject

Threatened disturbance in Corea.

No 106

Legation of the United States,
Tokio, Japan, April 17, 1893

Honorable W. Q. Gresham,
Secretary of State,
Washington D.C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to enclose herewith copy of a telegram to Mutsu Munemitsu, H.I.J.M's Minister for Foreign Affairs, from H.I.J.M's Minister Resident at Corea, relative to the situation in that country.

You have undoubtedly been informed by Mr. Heard, the United States Minister at that place, of these troubles, but I thought that this despatch should be sent to you for two reasons.

First

First- It is dated subsequent to any written despatch which Mr. Heard could have forwarded.

Second- It represents the Japanese estimate of the situation

The Society spoken of, to wit: the "Tung-Hio" party, is founded on a measure upon an anti-Christian spirit yet, it is equally a living and growing force against Japan.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obdient Servant,

Frank L. Crandall

Enclosure—

Copy of telegram as above.

Enclosure -1- with Mr. Coombs' No. 106.

Copy.

Mutsu,

Tokio.

Corean government and People being in an uneasy state owing to the gradually increasing force of "Tong-Hio" party.

But there is no fear of immediate outburst.

(Signed) Oishi.

Seoul, April 15th, 12:5 P.M.

Received April 15th, 1893.

No 107.

Legation of the United States,

Tokio, Japan, April 26, 1893.



Mr. Coombs to the Secretary of State.

Subject:-

Duplicate Statements of accounts for Salary and contingent expenses.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY:
Ack with gratification
Copy to Legation at Madrid
for its information—
MAY 23 1893

24 may
24 May 93

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
MAY 23 1893

No 108.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
MAY 23 1893
RECEIVED.

Legation of the United States,
Tokio, Japan, April 28, 1893.

Mr. Coombs to the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Mr. Snellings assistance to officers and crew of the "Daisan Kwaitsumaru"

No 108.

Legation of the United States,

Tokio, Japan, April 28, 1893.

Honorable W. Q. Gresham.

Secretary of State,

Washington D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith copies
1/ 3/ of correspondence with Mutsu Munemitsu,
H. I. J. M.'s. Minister for Foreign Affairs, rela-
tive to the acts of Mr. A. Snelling, an American
Missionary residing on Nanu Island, one of
the Caroline Group.

4/ It will be seen by the enclosure that
His Excellency has requested me to convey
to Mr. Snelling the expression of his grate-
3/ ful thanks; that I have replied to His

Excellency's

Excellency's note and that I have written to Mr.
2/ Snelling in accordance with the request.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Frank L. Coombs

Enclosures:

1. Letter of J. J. J. Mc Minister for Foreign Affairs to Mr Coo
2. Mr. Coombs letter to Mr. A Snelling
3. Mr. Coombs to the Minister for Foreign Affairs

Enclosure -1- with Mr. Coombs' No. 108.

Copy.

Translation.

No. 12. Depatrment for Foreign Affairs,
Tokio, the 26th day, the 4th month,
the 26th year of Meiji.

His Excellency
Frank L. Coombs,
E. E. and M. P. of the United States of America.

Sir:

I am in receipt, of a report from the Governor of Kanagawa Prefecture, from which it appears that the sailing vessel " Daisan Kwaitsumaru ", owned by Nakishiro Naoaki, residing at Sawrimura, Nagaoka Gun, Kochi Prefecture, and on board of which Hirata Yoshikichi , of that Prefecture, and twenty other men embarked, sailed on the 6th of January last, from the port of Yokohama, for the Caroline Islands for the purpose of trade in the South Sea.

On the 16th of February last, while cruising among the group, the vessel struck a sunken rock hear Savoel, an uninhabited island belonging to the Lutke Islands, and was seriously damaged. Having landed her cargo, on the island, the crew applied for help to Mr. A. Snelling, an American Missionary on Wana Island, about twenty miles from the spot, who consented to place his own sailing vessel "Robert W. Logan" at their disposal to transport the cargo to Udoto Island and then to sail to Japan with the assistance of a mate in his employment.

Consequently, Hirata Yoshikichi and twelve others embarked on board the schooner, leaving the remaining eight of the

cre

crew on the island, and sailed on the 25th of March last, for Yokohama, where they arrived safely on the 18th instant.

It being a source of great gratification to me that Mr. Snelling rendered such kind assistance which proved effectual in saving the lives of Hirata Yoshikichi and twenty others and their goods from imminent peril, I beg leave to request Your Excellency to convey to him, through the proper channels, the expression of my grateful thanks.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Mutsu Munemitsu,

Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Enclosure -2- with Mr. Coombs' No. 108.

Copy.

United States Legation,

Tokio, April 28, 1893.

Mr. A. Snelling.

Dear Sir,

I enclose herewith copy of a letter from Mutsu Munemitsu, H. I. J. M's. Minister for Foreign Affairs requesting me to convey to you his expressions of thanks for your kindly assistance to the officers and crew of the "Daisan Kwaitsumaru" after it had become disabled.

You will notice that His Excellency assigns as the result of your kindness the actual saving of their lives.

It is unnecessary for me to say that I was highly pleased to learn of you r kindness on this occasion and take pleasure in conveying the thanks of the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

I shall also transmit copies of the correspondence in the matter to the Honorable Secretary of State of the United State

Permit me to say that there is nothing more calculated to impress the Japanese character than extending to them that kindness which enters so much into the make up of their own lives and, it seems to me, that, on this occasion, your action has been appreciated as an exemplification of that spirit.

I am Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) Frank L. Coombs.

Enclosure -3- with Mr.Coombs' No. 108.

Copy.

No. 53. Legation of the United States,

Tokio, April 28, 1893.

His Excellency

Mutsu Munemitsu,

H. I. J. M'S. Minister for

Foreign Affairs.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's note of the 26th instant requesting me to have conveyed to Mr. A. Snelling, an American Missionary residing on Wana Island, in the Caroline Group, the expression of your grateful thanks for his kindly acts in placing his own sailing vessel at the disposal of the officers and crew of the"Daisan Kwaitsumaru", after the latter vessel had been disabled by striking on a sunken rock.

I shall immediately transmit to him a copy of Your Excellency's notewith my own expressions of appreciation of his conduct.

I shall also transmit a copy thereof to the Honorable Secretary of State of the United states.

Permit me to say that I am highly pleased that Your Excellency has taken occasion to express Your appreciation of one of my countrymen for his assistance rendered some of His Majesty's subjects during their hour of need.

The acts of Mr. Snelling , I am happy to say, are in accord with the good-will which has ever existed between the two countries.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Frank L. Coombs.

No. 109.

Legation of the United States,
Tokio, Japan, May 2, 1893.



Mr. Coombs to the Secretary of State

Subject:

Correction of error in voucher for Contingent expenses for quarter ended Mar. 31, 1893.

No. 109.

Legation of the United States,
Tokio, Japan, May 2, 1893.

Honorable W. Q. Gresham,
Secretary of State,
Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that in Voucher No. 2 with my account for Contingent expenses for the quarter ended Mar. 31, 1893, there is an error, in that it contains an item of one (1) yen which should have been omitted from the statement and which is not included in the total.

As a substitute for the one which is erroneous I have the honor to enclose herewith

herewith a corrected voucher from which said item has been omitted.

This will not affect the statement of my account as the footing of the voucher in question remains the same.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Frank S. Evans

Enclosure:

Voucher No. 2 in duplicate.

Copy to Mr. Dun Aug 2. 1893.
No. 110

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
AUG 3 1893

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 29 1893
at India Bureau
RECEIVED

Legation of the United States
Tokio Japan May 3rd 1893

Mr. Brandegee
To the Secretary of State

Subject
Japanese and Corean Relations

No. 110

Legation of the United States
Tokio Japan May 3rd 1893

Hon. W. Q. Gresham
Secretary of State
Washington D. C.

Sir

I have the honor to convey certain information of a confidential character and given to me by those having authority so to do under circumstances which have imposed upon me possible obligations of confidence It is with reference to the strained relations between Japan and Korea and which anticipate events likely to occur before this

this despatch reaches you while the representatives of the Imperial Government are willing that I should make known to you through this despatch their policy in this matter, they would not have furnished me with the information except that it was not to go by telegram while you are undoubtedly kept informed with reference to all that is going on in Korea, yet there are certain matters the subjects of deliberations of H. I. J. M's Cabinet, influencing the intentions of this Government which can not possibly be known at the present time. I will now give a

a statement concerning the situation
from a Japanese standpoint
Article XXXVII of the trade Reg-
ulations of July 25th 1883 provided
as follows. "When the Corean Govern-
"ment shall have reason to appre-
"hend a scarcity of food within
"the limits of the Kingdom, or in
"any case of emergency such as an
"inundation, drought, war etc. They
"may by decree temporarily prohibit
"the exportation of all breadstuffs,
"but the Corean local authorities
"shall give one months previous
"notice of such prohibition
"to the Japanese subjects in Corea
"through the Japanese Consular Officers"
The local Corean Authorities,
acting

acting it is alleged, without the sanction of a decree from the Corean Government, and without giving the requisite, or any notice arbitrarily put a stop to the exportation of breadstuffs from certain localities. They seized and confiscated money it is claimed, which had been advanced by Japanese merchants to Coreans on account of breadstuffs and they treated in the same manner breadstuffs which had actually been purchased and paid for by the Japanese dealers. It is also claimed that this measure was not only undertaken without

without sufficient reason as
none of the grounds specified
in the clause of the Trade Regulations
whose grantd existed or were
apprehended at the time, but
that the steps was taken solely
with a view of extorting money
from Japanese traders.
The Japanese Government
presented to the Corean Govern-
ment a claim for damages on behalf
of their subjects who had been
thus injured by the alleged Arbi-
trary and it is asserted illegal
action, of the local Corean
authorities. Before formula-
ting their demand however
the Japanese government despatched

officers

officers
to Corea to investigate the
matter on the spot and the
result thereof is that they
maintain that the claims as presented
are just and equitable.
However that may be, the
Corean Government have
from time to time absolutely denied
the responsibility, while on
other occasions they have
virtually admitted their liability
by consenting to pay a part of
the total amount demanded
with a view to bring about
a Compromise accord on the subject
the Japanese Government have
from time to time scaled
the claims of their subjects

Yours

they finally reached a point
it is said where no further
reduction could be made
and as the Corean Government
declined to make any advance
in their offer a deadlock
was the result. which compelled
the Imperial Government to
take decisive action. They
have accordingly presented
to the Corean Government
an ultimatum and now await
a response. If the reply of the
Corean Government is satis-
factory it paves the way for
a satisfactory adjustment
it will settle the question
if not then Japan will

claim

that she is forced to
appeal to the <u>severest</u> measure
sanctioned by the law of nations
upon the rejection of an
ultimatum. The ultimatum
accords to Corea two weeks
in which to present an answer
They say that it is to be hoped
that during such time wiser
counsels may prevail in Corea
and that the ultimatum contains
no threat beyond that implied
by its form. The incident
which gave rise to the claims
occured four or five years
ago and have been the subject
of discussion between the two
governments constantly ever since

The

The Japanese Government claim
I presume that it can not be
justly charged that they are
acting with undue precipi-
tancy. I have given you
a statement of the Japanese side
of the case. Whatever the
Japanese Government may do
their present intentions
are as follows. They will
if they carry out their present
plan make such seizures
as to them may seem to
be in satisfaction of
their claims by way of
reprisal. From the extreme
national bitterness in Corea
against the Japanese, it is

that certain that the Coreans will finally submit a reply satisfactory to Japan.
After such reprisals, the Imperial Government may submit the proposition to the United States Government as its representatives acting as Arbitrators
I believe it is true that the European Powers and China would like to act in such capacity thereby strengthening their hold upon the East.
One thing is certain, the United States is looked upon as a nation not interested selfishly, and therefore it is thought

that

Her good offices, if invoked, would tend to preserve the independent status of Corea. There is unfortunately underlying all these complications a strong war feeling among H. M's Ministers. And an invasion of Corea would be probable. Whereas the old Clans are represented as Spirit of war dominates the Councils. I may write you before you can receive this dispatch

I have the honor to be
Sir.
Your obedient Servant
Frank S. Branch

Reg'n Rolls

No 111.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
JUN 12 1893
RECEIVED

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
JUN 12 1893

Legation of the United States

Tokio, May 16th 1893.

Mr. Coombs,

To the Secretary of State

Subject.

Visit to Kyoto May 3rd to 11th 1893.

No. 111.

Legation of the United States

Tokio, May 16th 1893.

Hon. W. Q. Gresham,

Secretary of State

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that on the 3rd instant I left Tokio for a visit to the old Imperial Capital, Kyoto, a ride on the cars of about seventeen hours; returning from my visit I arrived at the Legation on the morning of the 11th instant

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant

Frank L. Cannon

TELEGRAM RECEIVED. Cipher cont'd 2 May

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY. MAY 20 1893

Acknowledged May 20/93

From Tokio

May 17, 1893.

Gresham

Washington.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU MAY22 1893

Received May 18, 9 A.M.

Confidentially am informed that Minister of Japan has been ordered withdraw from Korea account of failing to comply, on the part of Korea, with the ultimatum in reference to claims arising out of the prohibition exports. I think good offices of the United States Minister at Korea would be acceptable to Japan. Have telegraphed the United States Minister. Strictly private.

Coombs.

No. 112.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 12 1893
RECEIVED.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
JUN 12 1893

Legation of the United States,
Tōkyō Japan, May 17th 1893.

Mr. Coombs.

To the Secretary of State.

Subject.

Letters of President of the Board of Lady Managers, World's Fair to the Empress of Japan and Princess Nori delivered

No. 112.

Legation of the United States,
Tokio, Japan, May 17th 1893.

Hon. W. Q. Gresham,
Secretary of State.
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

In acknowledging the receipt of your instruction No. 78 of date the 27th of March last enclosing two letters from Mrs. Palmer, President of the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Columbian Exposition, one to Her Majesty the Empress of Japan and the other to Princess Kaori, I have the honor to inform you that I forwarded the same to His Excellency Mutsu Munemitsu, H.I.J.M's Minister for

for Foreign Affairs with the request for their transmission to their destinations. In answer thereto I am in receipt of a note from His Excellency to the effect that Her Majesty's reply having been transmitted to him he has sent the same to Mr. Yates. H. I. M's Minister in Washington with instructions to have it forwarded to Mrs. Palmer.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant

Frank L. Campbell

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 12 1893
RECEIVED.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
JUN 12 1893

No. 113.

Legation of the United States
Tokio Japan, May 17th 1893.

Mr. Coombs,

To the Secretary of State

Subject.

Requesting a copy of dispatch No. 110 of date May 3rd 1893 for Legation archives.

No. 113.

Legation of the United States,
Tokio, Japan, May 17th 189[illegible].

Hon. W. Q. Gresham,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to request that a copy of my despatch No. 110 of the 3rd instant be forwarded to this Legation in order to have it of record, as under the circumstances it was not copied at the time. In sending the dispatch I neglected to have it marked Confidential as I intended and have the honor to request that the same be so marked

I

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant.

Frank L. Crain

June 14

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
JUN 12 1893

No. 114.

Cop. C.C. Barney

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 12 1893
RECEIVED

Legation of the United States,
Tokio, Japan, May 17th 1893.

Mr. Coombs,

To the Secretary of State

Subject:

Japanese Government will send one commissioner to "World's Congress Auxiliary".

No. 114.

Legation of the United States,
Tokio, Japan, May 17th, 1893.

Hon. W. Q. Gresham,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that in response to my personal request and in reply to my note upon the subject, His Excellency, Mutsu Munemitsu, H.I.J. M's Minister for Foreign Affairs, has conveyed the information that the Imperial Government after fully considering the matter, by its several departments, has concluded to appoint Mr. Matsudaira Chutaro, Engineer

8

of the Patent Bureau as a delegate to the 'Worlds Congress Auxiliary to the Columbian Exposition" for the Patent Department, and that this decision has been conveyed to the President of the Congress through Mr. Lejeune, Imperial Commissioner in Chicago, I am also informed by His Excellency's note, "that the other Government Officers "except a few from which no reply "has yet been received have intimated "their decision not to send delegates "to the Congress."

I have the honor to be,

Sir

Your obedient servant

Frank L. Crandall

Requisition
Mr. Griffis
June 12, 93

No. 115.

Vacant 13 J

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
JUN 12 1893
RECEIVED.

Legation of the United States.
Tokio, Japan, May 17th 1893.

Mr. Coombs

To the Secretary of State

Subject.

Requisition for Stationery

No. 115.

Legation of the United States,

Tokio, Japan, May 17th 1893.

Hon. W. Q. Gresham,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to request that a supply of stationery, enumerated in the list hereunto, be sent to this legation.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient servant

Frank L. Bramhall

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
JUN 12 1893

No. 116.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 12 1893
RECEIVED

Legation of the United States.
Tokio, Japan, May 17 1893.

Mr. Coombs,

Kamogawa

To the Secretary of State.

Subject.

"Accompaniments" mentioned in Instruction No. 77 of March 21st 1893 not received.

No. 116.

Legation of the United States,
Tokio, Japan, May 17th 1893.

Hon. W. Q. Gresham,
Secretary of State,
Washington DC.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that the "several packages of publications touching the United States postal service" mentioned in your instruction No. 77 of the 21st day of March 1893 and marked as accompaniment thereunto, have not been received at this Legation.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant.
Frank L. Coombs

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
JUN 12 1893

No. 117.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
JUN 12 1893
RECEIVED.

Legation of the United States,
Tokio, Japan, May 18th 1893.

Mr. Coombs,

To the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Confirming telegrams on the Situation in Korea.

No 117.

Legation of the United States,
Tōkyō Japan, May 18th 1893.

Hon. W. Q. Gresham,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to append a copy of a telegram relative to the situation in Korea, which I sent you on yesterday the 17th instant.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant
Frank L. Coleman

Copy.

Copy.

Tokyo May 17th 1893.

Gresham

Washington

Confidentially am informed that Minister of Japan has been ordered to withdraw from Korea account of failing to comply on the part of Korea with an ultimatum in reference to claims arising out of prohibition of exports, I think good offices of U.S. Minister at Korea would be acceptable to Japan have telegraphed the U.S. Minister strictly private

Coombs.

file

No. 118.



Legation of the United States.
Tōkyō, Japan, May 18th 1893.

Mr. Coombs,

To the Secretary of State.

Subject.

Situation in Korea: telegram to U. S. Minister Heard.

No. 118.

Legation of the United States,
Tokyō, Japan, May 18th 1893.

Hon. W. Q. Gresham,
Secretary of State.
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to append a copy of telegram sent U.S. Minister Heard, Seoul, on yesterday the 17th instant relative to the acceptability of his good offices to the Japanese Government in case he deems it proper to tender them.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant
Frank L. Crumb

Copy

Tokyo May 17th 1893.

Heard

American Minister, Seoul.

Confidentially am informed that Minister of Japan has been ordered to withdraw, quite assured that your good offices would be acceptable here if you think advisable to tender have telegraphed to the department strictly private

Coombs.

Japan file

No. 119.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 12 1893
RECEIVED.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
JUN 12 1893

Legation of the United States,
Tōkyō, Japan, May 18th, 1893.

Mr. Coombs,

To the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Receipt of Instructions

No. 119.

Legation of the United States.
Tokyō, Japan, May 18th 1893.

Hon. W. Q. Gresham.
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Instructions numbered 54 to 82 inclusive and also of circular instructions dated January 5th, 18th, 27th, February 21st, March 8th, 21st and April 1st 1893 respectively.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant.
Frank L. Coombs

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
JUN 12 1893

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
JUN 12 1893

√ and June 14

No. 120.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
JUN 12 1893
RECEIVED.

Legation of the United States.

Tokyō Japan, May 18th. 1893.

Mr. Coombs

To the Secretary of State

Subject.

Situation in Korea.

No. 120. Legation of the United States.

Tōkyō, Japan. May 18th 1893.

Hon. W. Q. Gresham,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

In my dispatch No. 110 of the 3rd instant I explained to you the relations as they existed then between Japan and Korea. I have now the honor to inform you that events have taken their natural course. and, if unchecked, will result in entirely severing the relations between the two countries, and it is to be feared that serious difficulties will arise. The moment an open rupture occurs European Powers will tender

their good offices and should the
destiny of Korea be placed in their
hands or in the hands of anyone,
it might result in such sacrifices
as is generally the outgrowth of a
selfish friendship. I telegraphed
to Mr. Heard, United States Minister
yesterday telling him that I thought
the Japanese Government would
accept any tender from him of
good offices in the matter. As a
matter of fact, H. I. J. M's Minister at
Seoul is directed to report to the
Cabinet any offers from his colleague
by telegraph. Mr. Heard will of
course act according to his
discretion and in accord with
your instructions. I thought it
was very important to inform him
of

Confidential

of how his actions as United States Minister would be viewed by this Government. Officially the Japanese Government have made no suggestions as to mediation. They assume the position that they cannot make any suggestions, and what I have said in the matter pertains only to the individual feelings of members of the Cabinet. As I had the honor to inform you in my No. 110 the war feeling is strong, yet I think the weight in the balance will incline the Cabinet to a peaceful solution of the difficulties. It is not the policy of the present Minister for Foreign Affairs to exercise any influence or control over Korea. It is generally assumed that Japan has

Confidential

has that ambition. The real fact is, that her statesmen look upon Korea as a source of continual trouble, and Japan as her Government is at present constituted would prefer to have China strengthen her present relations with Korea and ~~[illegible]~~ as much as possible her sovereignty

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant

Frank L. Casanho

Inclosure to No. 120.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
JUN 24 1893

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 24 1893
RECEIVED.

Legation of the United States.

Tōkyō, Japan, May 26th 1893.

Mr. Coombs

To the Secretary of State

Subject.

Receipt of telegraphic instructions relative to arbitration in Korean-Japanese dispute

No. 120.B

Legation of the United States,
Tōkyō Japan, May 26th 1893.

To the Honorable W.Q. Gresham,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegraphic instruction dated Washington, May 25th 1893, as follows:

"Coombs, Minister
"Tokio
"Your telegram seventeenth
"received. Without advancing
"opinion on merits of controversy
"the Government of the United States
would

"would gladly see adjustment of
"disputed (dispute?) with Korea
"and I have telegraphed Minister
"there that we would lend
"friendly offices toward arbi-
"tration of amount of indemnity
"by any neutral power if
"proposed by either party.
"Represent our desire to avert
"conflict and urge acceptance
"of arbitration - Gresham.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant

Frank L. Cramer

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack. expressing gratification that temperate counsels prevailed.
JUN 24 1893

18

26 June

No. 121.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
JUN 24 1893
RECEIVED.

Legation of the United States,
Tokyō, Japan, May 26th 1893.

Mr. Coombs,

To the Secretary of State

Subject.

Situation in Korea

No. 121.

Legation of the United States,
Tōkyō, Japan, May 26th 1893.

To the Honorable W. Q. Gresham,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

In referring to the trouble
between Japan and Korea, I have
the honor to inform you that it
has been happily adjusted. This
information has probably reached
you by telegram from Mr. Heard.
In connection with the affair I was
kept informed by Mr. H. W. Denison,
legal adviser of the Foreign Office,
of the position of the Japanese Government,
and his action in imparting to
me

no such information was with
the full knowledge and approval
of the Minister for Foreign Affairs.
I have before stated that there
was a strong war feeling in the
Government. It is the policy of
those of the Cabinet who represent
the Military Class to transfer the
spirit of strife and conflict from
internal politics of Japan to foreign
fields. As an illustration of this,
the recent revolution in Hawaii
affords an example. It has been
the policy of the Government to
strengthen the Navy. During the
session of the Diet there was quite
an opposition in the Lower House
against the appropriations for the
maintenance of the Navy and
the

the building of new vessels.

The Imperial Government immediately dispatched a war vessel to Hawaii. It was made to appear that this was necessary for the protection of Japanese interests in that place, illustrating the wisdom of the Government's policy in always having a strong Navy and having it equipped at all times for emergencies. The action of the Japanese Government in having two war vessels there has been universally commented upon and various motives ascribed. I feel fully warranted in assigning the above reasons for their actions. It was not a foreign but a domestic policy. In the deliberations of the

the Cabinet. I feel fully satisfied that Mr. Denison has urged moderation and his views have been so far adopted as to admit of an adjustment without trouble. It has been the desire of the Minister for Foreign Affairs to have the United States arbitrate in case of arbitration. It would have been embarrassing for the Japanese Government if some other Power had offered its good offices first. But if the United States were the first to make such tender then this Government could have accepted them without giving offense to other Nations. I endeavored to have Mr. Heard informed before

before other representatives could have been, and I endeavored to place my government in a proper position with the Minister for Foreign Affairs in case your dispatch instructed me to tender the good offices of the United States. In view of the fact that your telegram did so instruct me and in view of the fact that the matter was amicably settled, I called upon the Minister for Foreign Affairs and informed him that I had received a telegram from you expressing the deep concern of the United States Government in an amicable settlement of the matter and informing

informing His Excellency that You would be extremely gratified upon hearing that the claims had been settled upon a basis equally agreeable to both countries. I have the honor to enclose copies of Editorials on the situation from the vernacular press of Tokyo as reproduced by translation in the Japan Mail of the 25th instant. I believe that this with many other things which have combined toward the East, has made Mr. Mutsu one of the strongest factors in Japanese politics. I think that he stood between the Diet and the Cabinet last winter and made it possible for a

a compromise. It would not be a surprise some to find him ere long at the head of the Government as Minister President. In the varying political fortunes of Statesmen in Japan, men must come and go. I think that no country could afford such an example of rapid changes and it cannot be contemplated that the present government will survive an opposition much stronger amongst the electors

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient servant

Frank L. Crawford

Enclosure. Clippings from "Japan Mail" May 25/93.

Enclosure No 1 with Mr. Coombs No 121.

The Japan Daily Mail.

YOKOHAMA, THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1893.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE VERNACULAR PRESS ON THE KOREAN QUESTION.

THE amicable termination of the Korean complication has been upon the whole favourably received by the metropolitan papers, though in some quarters we observe faint indications of dissatisfaction with the smallness of the sum and the conditions of payment accepted by the Japanese Government. The report—subsequently contradicted—that the happy conclusion of the trouble is attributable to the good offices of the Viceroy Li has led some papers to make sinister reflections upon Count Ito and to protest against his alleged appeal for Chinese assistance. Mr. Oishi, always a favourite with the vernacular press, has risen very much in public estimation. The satisfactory settlement of the question is attributed to the decision and sagacity with which he approached the Korean Government.

* * *

The *Jiyu* (Radical) had not expected that Mr. Oishi would not accept so small a sum, but observes that, under the circumstances, the manner in which the complication has been concluded is as satisfactory as could reasonably have been expected. At all events Japan is to be congratulated that the trouble has terminated in peace and without injury to dignity. As to the payment of a part of the indemnity by yearly installments, the Radical organ is not without apprehension that troubles may again arise out of Korea's inability to discharge her obligation. It recommends the Japanese Government to take efficient steps to obviate the recurrence of unpleasant negotiations on this subject with the Korean Government.

* * *

The *Mainichi Shimbun* (Progressionist) does not regard the result of the negotiations as perfectly satisfactory, but considers them preferable to the expense and danger involved in war. As to the Korean Government's inability to pay the petty sum of 110,000 *yen* at once, our contemporary can only commiserate such impecuniosity. The Progressionist journal proceeds to recapitulate instances of Japan's inability to obtain the rights and privileges to which she is entitled in virtue of her treaty stipulations with Korea. But, as this part of the article has no direct bearing upon the question under consideration, and moreover, as the essay is not yet finished, we shall not follow the *Mainichi's* arguments.

* * *

The *Hochi Shimbun* (Progressionist) is inclined, more than either of the foregoing journals, to view with dissatisfaction the concessions made by the Japanese Government at the last moment. As to Mr. Oishi, however, our contemporary does not stint its praises of the indefatigable zeal and obvious earnestness with which he managed the question ever since his arrival at Sōul. Concerning the charge that the methods pursued by him have provoked umbrage in Korea, the *Hochi* refuses to lay the blame upon his shoulders alone, being persuaded that the manner in which the negotiations had been conducted by his predecessors made it necessary for him to depart from conventional grooves. Finally, the Progressionist organ thinks that the present is a unique opportunity to settle various other questions pending between the two Governments, such, for instance as that relating to the fisheries at the island of Quelpart (Saishu) and to the management of the telegraph line between Sōul and Fusan. These questions are standing obstacles to the development of friendly feelings between the two nations, and ought to be settled at once by following up the strong policy inaugurated by Mr. Oishi. Unless they are disposed of, it will be idle, in the *Hochi's* opinion, to talk of befriending the Koreans by any acts of kindness and sympathy.

* * *

The *Chu-ō Shimbun* (National Unionist) congratulates both Japan and Korea on the amicable conclusion of the complication. Nobody, says our contemporary, who knows anything about the relations between Count Ito and Viceroy Li, has ever thought that there would be any occasion for open hostility.

* * *

The *Choya Shimbun* (Independent) thinks that the concessions made by Japan, though apprently very large, are but reasonable in view of the poverty of Korea. Our contemporary further observes that the result of every complication with Korea is to strengthen China's hold upon the peninsular Kingdom at the expense of Japan.

* * *

The *Kokumin Shimbun* (Independent Opposition) is astonished at the unexpectedly moderate ending of the negotiations conducted by the Japanese Representative in such a high-handed manner. The Japanese Government is accused of not having been sufficiently careful about the interests of the merchants trading in Korea under its protection. However, broadly speaking, the amicable conclusion of the affair is, in the *Kokumin's* opinion, a matter for congratulation from the point of view of Japan, China, and Korea.

* * *

The *Kokkai* (Independant) does not think that the Korean question is over because the complication in connection with the claim for an indemnity has been amicably settled. So long as the Japanese Government's policy in Korea remains indefinite and undecided, complications like that just ended will constantly arise to disturb the friendship between the two countries. The primary reason that a question so simple and easy of settlement as that of the indemnity took four years to settle, is ascribed to the vacillating conduct of Japan, which led the Korean Government to believe that the Japanese Government, though at first using strong language, was sure to give way at the first indication of China's resolve to take part in the controversy. Had the Japanese Government been resolute in its policy towards Korea, not shrinking from a conflict with China, if need be, then any of Mr. Oishi's predecessors would have been able to bring the question to a satisfactory conclusion. What is most urgently needed is that the Government should adopt a firm and unflinching policy, so that the Koreans may become convinced of the real power of Japan and desirous of her guidance and protection. Unless such a result is attained, troubles between Japan and Korea, the *Kokkai* thinks, will not cease to distract attention.

* * *

The *Jiji Shimpo* (Independent) is unstinted in its praise of the Minister of Foreign Affairs as well as the Japanese Representative at Sŏul for the services they have rendered to the Empire in bringing the complication to an amicable conclusion. Our contemporary was at first inclined to disapprove the conduct of Mr. Oishi at the Korean Court, but it now professes to see nothing reprehensible in the unconventional methods pursued by him. In a country like Korea, where the etiquette of modern international intercourse is not rigidly observed by the Government itself, the *Jiji* finds it not only excusable but even necessary under certain circumstances to depart from the ordinary grooves of diplomatic procedure. Our contemporary cites several instances in which the Representatives of England and America in Edo tried to attain their object by pursuing courses not recognized by diplomatic conventionalities. Such conduct on the part of these Foreign Ministers was highly resented by Japanese patriots at the time, but the *Jiji* admits that, under the circumstances, the unusual procedure of the Foreign Representatives was necessary from the point of view of Western interests. Our contemporary thinks that Mr. Oishi was perfectly justified in behaving as he did.

* * *

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* (pro-Government) recognizes the great services done to the cause of peace in the Orient by the Japanese Cabinet —especially by Mr. Mutsu—as well as the ability shown by Mr. Oishi in bringing the indemnity question to a satisfactory issue. Mr. Oishi's method of negotiation, says our contemporary, was not wholly unobjectionable; but the trouble having been amicably settled, it is not necessary to refer to that phase of the matter. As to the complaint that the concessions have been too large, the *Nichi Nichi* has no hesitation in saying that Japan's dignity has not suffered in the least by agreeing to such terms. In all such questions, where claims for damages constitute the principal point, it usually happens that the sums originally claimed are cut down in the course of negotiation. Finally, with regard to the report that Li Chung-tang mediated between the two Governments, our contemporary observes that nothing like mediation has been either requested or offered. At the same time, the *Nichi Nichi* seems to believe that the Chinese Resident gave timely warning to the Korean Government of the danger it was running into, and that he did so in obedience to instructions received from a high authority at home. If the Chinese Government thought it important to warn Korea against the danger she was courting, the fact, amounts, in the *Nichi Nichi's* opinion, to an acknowledgment of the important position occupied by Japan in the Orient.

THE KOREAN INDEMNITY.

In the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* we find a statement of the sums demanded by Japanese merchants by way of compensation for Korea's prohibition of the export of beans in 1889, and of the sums they will receive. The figures may interest our readers :—

HAMKYONG-DO CLAIMS.	Amount claimed. Yen.
Mr. Kajiyama Shinsuke and forty others	141,442.247
Mr. Otsuka Eijiro	5,726.075
Total	147,168.322
WHANGHAI-DO CLAIMS.	
Messrs. Shano Kakuzo, Furutsuma Yasuzo and Kawachi Naoichi	877.457
Messrs. Satake Jinzo and Doikame-taro	69,469.289
Total	70,346.746

The former of these claims is to be met with a sum of 90,000 *yen*, or 57,168.322 *yen* less than the amount asked for; the latter with a sum of 20,000 *yen*, or 50,346.746 *yen* less than the demand. In the case of the Hamkyong-do claimants, over 60 per cent. of the claims will be paid, but in the case of the Whanghai-do claimants, 29 per cent only. No explanation is offered of this very marked difference in the treatment of the two claims. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* notes that in every instance interest was included, and thinks that the amount paid by Korea should suffice to cover the loss of principal. But even if the interest be computed at 10 per cent., the principal is over 150,000 *yen*. The fact is, we imagine, that, in the first place, Japan has been justly unwilling to press Korea beyond the capacity of that impecunious kingdom, and in the second, the claims put in by the merchants were not marginless.

No. 122.



Legation of the United States,
Tōkyō, Japan, May 29th 1893.

Mr. Coombs,

To the Secretary of State

Subject

Departure of Mr. Herod 2nd Secretary of this Legation for Legation at Seoul & take Charge.

No 122.

Legation of the United States

Tōkyō, Japan. May 29th 1893.

To the Honorable W. Q. Gresham,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

In acknowledging the receipt of your Instruction No. 83 of the 26th ultimo, I have the honor to inform you that Mr. Joseph R. Herod, Second Secretary of this Legation, left Tōkyō the 29th instant for Seoul, Korea, to take charge of the United States Legation in that country as Charge d' Affaires ad interim.

Before receiving your Instruction

I

I had received a letter from Augustine Heard, United States Minister at Seoul in reference to the matter, and, among other things, saying that he would like to be absent from Korea during the months of July and August and thought it important for Mr. Herod to be with him in the office awhile prior to his departure. This was greatly desired by Mr. Herod and certainly would be advantageous to the public service, and to accomplish it, it was necessary to leave here upon the 27th so as to catch the steamer leaving Kobe on the 30th instant

I have the honor further to inform you that on the 16th I sent a telegram

to

to Mr. Heard announcing the proposed departure of Mr. Herod for Korea, of which the following is a copy:

" Heard, American Minister, Seoul.
"Herod starts from Kobe for Korea
"thirtieth on Genkai maru - Coombs."

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant

Frank L. Coombs

No. 123. Rec'd by the Dept. August 1893.
Answered Sept. 1st instructing him to attend the proposed Conference and notifying him that the Conference was declared off.

DIPLOMATIC
JUN 24 1893

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 24 1893
RECEIVED

Legation of the United States,
Tokyo, Japan, May 29th 1893.

Mr. Coombs.

To the Secretary of State

Subject.

Japanese Government unable to send representatives to International Conference of Meteorologists

No. 123.

Legation of the United States,
Tokyo Japan, May 29th 1893.

To the Honorable W. Q. Gresham,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit here=
with a copy of a note from Mutsu
Munemitsu, H. I. J. M's Minister
for Foreign Affairs in reply to my note
of January 19th last enclosing a copy
of a circular letter inviting the Imperial
Government to participate in an inter=
national Conference of Meteorologists
in Washington on July 26th, 1893, wherein
His Excellency informs me that the
circumstances will not permit
the

the Department of Home Affairs
to send representatives to the
Conference.

I have the Honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Frank L. Coombs

Enclosure: Mr. Mulock to Hon. Coombs.

Enclosure No. 1 with Mr. Coombs No. 123.

Mr. Mutsu to Mr. Coombs.

(Translation)

No. 17. Department for Foreign Affairs,

Tokyo May 27th 26th Meiji (1893)

His Excellency

Frank L. Coombs,

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary

of the United States of America.

Sir : I have had the honor to receive Your Excellency's note of the 19th January last, in which you enclose copy of a circular from the Honorable the Secretary of State of the United States, inviting the Imperial Government to participate in an international conference of Meterologists to meet in Washington on July 26th 1893.

Having at once referred the matter to the Minister for Home Affairs, I am in receipt of a reply to the effect that although the proposed conference would prove highly valuable in connection with the meteorological matters of the Empire, the circumstances do not permit that Department to send representatives to the conference. I therefore beg to request that you will convey this information to your Government.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Mutsu Munemitsu

Minister for Foreign Affairs.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack. by Number and File.
JUL 3 1893
DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
JUL 3 1893

No. 123 Bis

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
JUL 3 1893
RECEIVED.

Legation of the United States,
Tōkyō Japan, June 8th 1893.

Mr. Coombs

To the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Receipt of Instruction accepting designation

No. 123. Bis

Legation of the United States,
Tōkyō, Japan, June 5th, 1873.

To the Honorable W. Q. Gresham,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 82 of the 13th of April wherein you inform me that my resignation as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Japan had been received and had been submitted to the President for consideration; that the President had accepted the same, and that Mr. Edwin Dun of Ohio, at that time First Secretary of

of this Legation had been, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed as my successor.

The kindly expressions of the President in accepting my resignation is a source of gratification to me.

I shall ever feel an interest in this mission, and the appointment of Mr. Dun gives an assurance that its importance will be appreciated. Upon his arrival in Japan I shall be happy to extend such courtesies as are appropriate upon such occasions and render the assumption of official duties by him pleasant and agreeable.

What you have said with reference to his "ability and efficiency" and

and "deserved advancement" I can well attest to by reason of a knowledge of such facts derived through close association in this office during the period of my incumbency.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Frank L. Reamer

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Ack. by Number and File.
JUL 3 1893

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
JUL 3 1893

No. 124

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 3 1893
RECEIVED

Legation of the United States,
Tōkyō Japan, June 8th 1893.

Mr. Coombs,

To the Secretary of State

Subject.

Receipt of letter of recall, will await arrival of Successor.

No. 124.

Legation of the United States,
Tōkyō, Japan, June 8th 1893.

To the Honorable W. Q. Gresham,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Instruction No. 86 of the 5th ultimo enclosing my letters of recall from the President and saying that "The Department will be "gratified if you (I) can find it "convenient to defer their presentation "until the arrival of your (my) Successor".

Agreeably to such expressions and in conformity with your Instruction No.

No. 82 of date the 13th of April last, I will defer their presentation until the arrival of my Successor and if possible will arrange for the coincident presentation of the same with his letter of Credence from the President.

In conformity with the Spirit of the letter I will take pleasure in expressing to His Majesty the "the assurances of a sincere desire "of the President to strengthen the "friendly feelings now happily "subsisting between Japan and the "United States.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant

Frank L. Coombs

file

No. 125.



Legation of the United States,
Tokyo, Japan, June 8th, 1893.

Mr. Coombs,

To the Secretary of State.

Subject.

Expressing thanks for free entry of certain household goods at San Francisco.

No. 1258

Legation of the United States,
Tōkyō Japan, June 8th 1893.

To the Honorable W. Q. Gresham,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Instruction No. 87 of the 6th ultimo wherein you apprise me of the order issued at your instance by the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury to the collector of Customs for the free entry of a certain case of household effects arriving in San Francisco on the Steamer "Belgic". I desire to express my sincere thanks to you for your kindness

and

and courtesy, and to say that the order was promptly complied with in San Francisco. If not inconvenient I would ask that you cause to be expressed Order Secretary of the Treasury my appreciation of his courtesy.

I have the Honor Dear,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant

Frank L. Coombs

Inclosure 1 to No. 126.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU,
JULII 1893

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 11 1893
RECEIVED

Legation of the United States
Tokyō, Japan, June 16th 1893

Mr. Coombs

To the Secretary of State.

Subject-

Statement of account for Legation rent 1872-3.

No 126.

Legation of the United States
Tokyo, Japan June 16th 1893.

To the Honorable W. Q. Gresham.
Secretary of State
Washington. D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith my statement of account for rent of Legation buildings and grounds for the year Ended May 15th 1893 together with voucher therefore. I have the honor also to enclose copies of my note of the 12th instant to Mutsu Munemitsu H.I.J.M's Minister for Foreign Affairs transmitting my draft for the sum of four thousand dollars

dollars gold coin of the United States for said rent and his reply thereto.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant

Frank L. Coombs

Enclosures:

(1) Voucher for $4000.

(2) Hon. Coombs to Hon. Mutsu, June 12, 1893

(3) Hon. Mutsu to Hon. Coombs, June 16, 1893.

nclosure No. 2 with Mr. Coombs No.126.

(Copy) Mr. Coombs to Mr. Mutsu.

(Translation)

No. 59.

Legation of the United States

Tokyo, June 12th, 1893.

His Excellency

Mutsu Münemitsu,

&tc. &tc. &tc.

Sir :

I have the honor to transmit herewith my draft in your favor on the Secretary of State of the United States for the sum of four thousand ($4000) dollars gold coin of the United States in fullppayment of rent of Legation buildings and grounds in Tokyo from May 15th 1892 to May 15th 1893, according to the terms and conditions of the lease for the same.

I avail &tc., &tc.

(sgd) Frank L. Coombs.

Enclosure : Draft upon Secretary of State for $4000.

Enclosure No. 3 with Mr. Coombs No. 126.

Copy. Mr. Mutsu to Mr. Coombs.

(Translation)

No. 18.

Department of Foreign Affairs

Tokyo, June 15th, 1893.

His Excellency

Frank L. Coombs,

etc., etc., etc.,

Sir :

With reference to Your Excellency's note of the 12th instant transmitting a draft for the sum of four thousand (4000.)dollars U. S. goldcoin in full payment of the rent of Legation buildings and grounds from May 16, 1892 to May 15th, 1893, I have the honor to forward herewith, according to the practice heretofore pursued, three receipts for the same, each signed by the Chief of the Accountant Section of this Department.

I avail myself etc., etc., etc.

(Sgd.) Mutsu Munemitsu.

Minister for Foreign Affairs.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
JUL 11 1893

No 127.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
JUL 11 1893
RECEIVED.

Legation of the United States,
Tokyō, Japan, June 16th, 1893.

Mr. Coombs.

To the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Renewing request for copy of Mr. Coombs
dispatch No 5. of June 21st 1892.

No. 127.

Legation of the United States,
Tokyō, Japan, June 16th 1893.

The Honorable W. Q. Gresham,
Secretary of State
Washington DC.

Sir:

Referring to my dispatch No. 15 dated June 30th 1892 wherein I had the honor to request that a copy of my dispatch No. 5 of date the 21st of June 1892 be furnished me for the Legation records, I now have the honor to renew that request as the dispatch referred to has not yet been received

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant.
Frank L. Crunden

To Carter H. Harrison
12 July

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Copy to Mayor of Chicago -
JUL 11 1893

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
JUL 11 1898

No. 128.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
JUL 11 1893
RECEIVED.

Legation of the United States.
Tokyō Japan, June 16th 1893.

Hon. Coombs,

To the Secretary of State.

Subject.

Information respecting the Sanitary Service of the City of Chicago requested.

No. 128.

Legation of the United States,
Tokyo Japan, June 16th 1893.

To the Honorable W. Q. Gresham,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

Application having been made to this Legation by Dr. Kensai Nagayo, President of the National Board of Health of Japan, and for many years Director of the Sanitary Bureau of H. I. J. M's Home Department, for information concerning the Sanitary laws, and particularly any special measures taken with reference to the Sanitary service of the City of Chicago in

in connection with the World's Fair,
and specially pertaining to the
examination of the water supply,
sewer drainage, cleansing of
streets and houses and the
inspection of, and special measures
concerning hotels etc, I have the
honor to request that such information
in printed or other forms, of readily
obtainable, be sent to this Legation for
Dr. Nagayo who is now investigating
the subject, as I should be glad
to be able to comply with the request
of one who has done so much for
Sanitary Science in Japan
and has furnished this Legation
with so many valuable reports,
and has been so ready to comply
with requests made to him
for

for special information upon sanitary matters.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient-servant,

Frank L. Baumbs

No. 129

Recd July 21

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
JUL 21 1893

Legation of the United States.
Tokyō, Japan, June 26th, 1893.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 21 1893
RECEIVED

Mr. Coombs

To the Secretary of State.

Subject

The British Government concurs in the appointment of C. A. Cornard a British Subject as vice-Consul for the United States at Nagasaki

No. 129.

Legation of the United States,
Tōkyō, Japan, June 26th 1893.

To the Honorable W. Q. Gresham,
Secretary of State,
Washington, DC.

Sir:

In order to complete the record in the matter of the Authority of Mr. Charles Arthur Arnold, a British subject to act as United States Vice Consul at Nagasaki, I have the honor to enclose herewith copy of a letter from Mr. de Bunsen, H. B. M's Charge d'Affaires, informing me that Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has concurred in the appointment of Mr. Arnold

Arnold.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant

Frank L. Coombs

Enclosure as above.

Enclosure with Mr. Coombs No 129.

Copy.

British Legation,
Yokio,
June 20th 1893.

Dear Mr. Coombs

I am happy to inform you that Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs concurs in the appointment of Mr. Charles Arthur Arnold, a British subject, as United States Vice Consul at Nagasaki

Yours very sincerely
H. de Bunsen.

T. L. Coombs Esq
Envoy Extraordinary
& Minister Plenipotentiary
of the United States

No. 139. Jack Translation July 22.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU. JUL 21 1893

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, JUL 21 1893 RECEIVED.

Legation of the United States

Tokyō, Japan, June 26 1893.

Mr. Coombs

To the Secretary of State

Subject.

Requesting free passage of baggage etc and the United States

No. 130.

Legation of the United States.

Tokyo, Japan June 26th 1893.

To the Honorable W. Q. Gresham.

Secretary of State.

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to request that orders may be issued for the passage of my baggage and freight, duty free at the Custom House in San Francisco, upon my return home after having taken my leave as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Japan.

My departure will depend solely upon the time of Mr. Dun's arrival and that arranged by H.J. his Minister.

for

for the coincident presentation of Mr. Dun as my successor and the taking of my formal leave.

The Gaelic upon which Mr. Dun was to start for Japan was delayed in her depart from San Francisco, and only left that port upon the 17th instant. Mr. Dun will arrive here about the 5th of July, and I hope an audience with His Majesty may be arranged without delay so that I shall be able to leave Japan by the 22nd proxim.

Thanking you in advance for any courtesies which may be extended Dun,

I have the Honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant

Frank L. Coombs

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY

UNITED STATES LEGATION,
TOKIO.

Mr. Cridler
ask Treasury to grant
this favor if possible.

JUL 21 1893

My dear Mr. Adee

By reason of your extreme kindness to me during my stay in Japan I am encouraged to ask another favor. I have made a formal application to have my baggage and freight passed duty free

required to go to the Appraiser's Office
it will entail much expence and result in
breaking many things. Mr. Dunn has been
with you, I am very glad that he has appointed
I think his trip to Washington will result
in much advantage to himself and the Department
I expect to be in New York next December and shall
try to go to Washington in which event I
promise myself the pleasure of seeing you

at San Francisco
I will arrive there about
the first of August
My home is in Napa
California. I should like
to be permitted to have
my things transferred from
the Ocean Steamer directly
into the boat running to Napa
which can go alongside the
steamer for that purpose
Should my effects be

Please inform me early the pleasure of seeing you

With many thanks for your kindness

I am

Very Sincerely Yours

Frank L. Evans

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
JUL 24 1893

No 131.

Act'g
July 25. M.
To Embassy at Paris
26th July 93. M.

20 Marseilles
8/8/93

Legation of the United States
Tokyo Japan, June 26th 1893

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
JUL 21 1893
RECEIVED.

Mr Coombs

To the Secretary of State.

Subject.

Application of Mrs. Emily Jane Smith for passport.

No. 130.

Legation of the United States,
Tokyo, Japan, June 26th 1893.

Sir:

I have the honor to submit to you the following facts relative to the application of Mrs. Emily Jane Smith for a citizens passport which is herewith enclosed together with a memoranda of passport issued to her father and husband, and marriage certificate pursued by her.

Mrs. Smith was born in Vladivostock her father being an American citizen. She is 24 years of age. Her parents are

are dead. She married in 1885 an American citizen. Her husband died in 1869. She has resided in Vladivostock and Japan all her life, never having been in the United States. She sharted on the 3rd previous for Marseille in France for the purpose of there marrying a Russian. She has now a passport issued by the Governor of Vladivostock describing her as an American citizen In her application she is unable to state that she will ever go to the United States to reside. On the contrary, she intends not to go there. I have denied her application. Mrs. Smith's great anxiety for a passport leads me to send her affidavit herewith the request that if she is

entitled to a passport one be issued by the Department and forwarded Ther in care of the United States consul at Marseilles. She will arrive there about the 26th of August next. Mrs. Smith has fears that in case her plans through any mischance should fail she might be without protection. The proof of her citizenship appears to be conclusive, but it seems that she falls within the rule of those cases which would not leave me any discretion in granting her a passport.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant

Frank L. Crumb

Enclosures as above

I, Emily Jane Smith, a loyal citizen of the United States,
o hereby apply to the Legation of the United States at Tokyo,
apan for a passport for myself.

In support of the above application I do solemnl swear that ~~I~~ w
as born at Vladivostock in Russia on or about the 25th day of
ovember 1864, and that my father, Charles Henry Cooper, was a citi-
en of the United States born in Sullivan County, New York State
. S. A. about the year 1835, and that I am the widow of Oscar
itsallen Smith a citizen of the United States, born at Great Falls
ew Hampshire, U. S. A. about the year 1839 and died at Vladivost-
ck in 1889, and that I was married at Nagasaki, Japan before the
nited States Consul, Alexander C. Jones, on the 22nd of November,
884 according to the laws of the United States, that I since
esided at Vladivostock and at Yokohama, Japan and am now about to
ravel in Europe

I desire the passport for the purpose of... Travel.

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

Further, I do solemnly swear that I will support and defend the Constitution of the
ted States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and alle-
ce to the same; and that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or
pose of evasion: So HELP ME GOD.

Emily Jane Smith

nsulate General
ION OF THE UNITED STATES AT Kanagawa, Japan.

Sworn to before me, this 26th day of June, 1893

John M. Lean
U. S. Deputy Consul General

DESCRIPTION OF APPLICANT.

Age: 28 years.	Mouth: Large
Stature: 5 feet, 2 inches, Eng.	Chin: Medium
Forehead: Medium	Hair: Dark Brown
Eyes: Brown	Complexion: Fair
Nose: Medium	Face: Oval

IDENTIFICATION.

June 26, 1893

I hereby certify that I know the above-named Emily Jane Smith
onally, and know her to be the identical person referred to in the within-described
ficate of Naturalization, and that the facts stated in her affidavit are true to the best of
nowledge and belief.

D. N. Crosby

[ADDRESS OF WITNESS.] 212 Bluff Yokohama Japan

OTE.—This form is to be filled out in duplicate, one copy being retained on the files of the Legation and the other forwarded with the
y returns to the Department of State. It may be so filled out by the applicant, in which case no fee therefor is chargeable.

Memoranda of passports &c to passports
by Mrs. Emily Jane Smith.

Passport issued to her father
Charles Henry Cooper.
No 4. Sept. 12 1885 by the U.S. Legation
at Seoul Korea.

Passport issued to
Oscar Fitzallen Smith
her husband by vice Consul General
Miller P Mangum at Shanghai
Feby 25 1866.

Certificate of marriage issued
by U.S. Consul Alex R. Jones at
Nagasaki Nov. 22. 1866

File

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack. by Number and File.
JUL 31 1893

No. 132.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 31 1893
RECEIVED.

Legation of the United States,
Tokyo, Japan, July 6th 1893.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
JUL 31 1893

Mr. Coombs

To the Secretary of State

Subject.

Request made for Audience with the Emperor
to present letter of re-call

No 132.

Legation of the United States,
Tōkyō, Japan, July 6th 1893.

To the Honorable, W. Q. Gresham,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that on the 29th ultimo I communicated to Mutsu Munemitsu, N.S.J. His Minister for Foreign Affairs, the fact that I had been officially advised that Edwin Dun Esq had been nominated by the President and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate appointed as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Japan

In

In reply thereto His Excellency informed me that such information had been immediately conveyed to the Emperor. On the 3rd instant I addressed a private note to the Minister for Foreign Affairs asking him to appoint a time when I could call on him with Mr. Dun in order that I might ask an audience with His Majesty for the purpose of taking leave and presenting Mr. Dun as my successor. The Fourth of July intervening His Excellency appointed the 5th instant. Whereupon, in company with Mr. Dun, I called at the Foreign Office and requested that His Excellency would arrange for such an occasion at the same time leaving

leaving with him an official
request in writing together with
a copy of the letter of recall.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Frank L. Crumb

No. 133.

Rec'd Aug 2 9[3] ✓

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
AUG 3 1893

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 31 1893
RECEIVED

Legation of the United States
Tōkyō, Japan, July 6th, 1893.

Mr. Coombs,

To the Secretary of State

Subject.

Requesting instructions as to drawing
Salary for transit

Mr. Fidler,

Tell Mr. Combs not to draw for transit home. but to forward his account for the same immediately after his arrival at his place of residence in California and await authority to draw for the balance that may be found due to him upon the final settlement of his accounts — His accounts for the quarter ending June 30. 1893 have not yet been received. He should send them at once, also accounts for the period at his post from July 1st to and including the date he turned over the office to Mr. Dean — His transit account cannot be settled in the absence of the other account —

Resp

Aug. 1. 1893 —

No. 133

Legation of the United States,
Tokyo, Japan, July 6th 1893.

The Honorable W. Q. Gresham
Secretary of State,
Washington D.C.

Sir:

I shall draw my draft on Morton, Rose & Co. for salary up to and including the day on which I shall present to His Majesty the Emperor my letter of recall. I have the honor to request your instructions as to how I shall draw for the rest of the time till I arrive at my home. I presume that it is proper to draw upon the

the Secretary of State for salary in transit at $ 3,000/92 per diem for all the time to and including the day of my arrival home.

I have the honor to request that such instructions be forwarded to my address at Napa California

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant

Frank L. Coombs

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
AUG 10 1893

No. 134.

Sec'd to Messrs Gage & Jap. Mins Aug 17. Aug 16.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
AUG 8 1893
RECEIVED.

✓ To Japanese Legation Aug 11/93

Legation of the United States,
Tōkyō, Japan, July 18th 1893.

Mr. Coombs

To the Secretary of State

Subject.

Visit of Prince Yorihito incognito to the United States.

134.

Legation of the United States
Tokyo, Japan July 13th 1893.

Hon. W. Q. Gresham,
Secretary of State
Washington, DC.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith copy of a note from H. I. J. His Minister for Foreign Affairs relative to the proposed departure to the United States of Prince Yorihito.
His Highness is one of the imperial princes and while traveling incognito, the Minister for Foreign Affairs would like to have the Government of the United States acquainted with the

the fact of his journey through the United States although not desiring the Government to take any official notice of His Highness's presence.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant

Francis L. Coombs

Enclosure:-

Mr. Mulein to Mr. Coombs July 7th

Enclosure with Mr. Coombs No. 134.

Translation.

Mr. Mutsu to Mr. Coombs.

No. 21.

Department for Foreign Affairs
Tōkyō, July 7th 1893.

His Excellency
Frank L. Coombs
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister
Plenipotentiary of the U. S. A.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that I am in receipt of a communication from the Minister for the Imperial Household to the effect that His Imperial Highness Prince Yorihito, who has been commanded by His Majesty the Emperor to travel in various countries of America and Europe, will leave Yokohama on board the "Empress of Japan" on the 4th of August next and proceed to the United States through Canada and that His Highness will travel

travel incognito in all the countries.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

(signed) Mulim Mememtau

Minister for Foreign Affairs

No. 135.



Legation of the United States
Tokyo, Japan, July 14th 1893.

Mr. Coombs.

To the Secretary of State

Subject.

Salary Accounts

June Quarter 1893.

No. 135.

Legation of the United States
Tokyo Japan, July 14th, 1893.

Hon. W. Q. Gresham.
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

Herewith I have the honor to transmit my statement & account for salary for the quarter ended June 30th 1893.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your obedient servant.
Frank L. Coombs

Enclosure as above.

No. 136.



Legation of the United States
Tokyō Japan July 14th 1893.

Mr. Coombs

To the Secretary of State

Subject

Contingent, Passport and Telegrams
accounts for June quarter 1893.

Pass Bureau — Aug 24/93

136.

Legation of the United States,
Tokyo, Japan, July 14th 1893.

Hon. W. Q. Gresham,
Secretary of State
Washington, D.C.,

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith
No 136 Statements of account for contingent
No 137 expenses and official telegrams for
the quarter ended June 30th 1893,
No 136 also Statement of United States
passports issued by me during the
half-year ended June 30th 1893,
together with the affidavits and
evidences of citizenship upon which
they were granted

I

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Frank L. Coombs

Enclosures:-

(1) Contingent Expense account

(2) Telegrams account.

(3) Statement of U.S. passports issued with affidavits etc.

Rec'd by the Dept

No. 137

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
AUG 8 1893

Legation of the United States,
Tōkyō, Japan, July 14th 1893.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
AUG 8 1893
RECEIVED.

Mr. Coombs

To the Secretary of State

Subject.

Receipt of Instructions Nos. 83 & 195 &c.

No. 137.

Legation of the United States,
Tokyō, Japan, July 14th 1893.

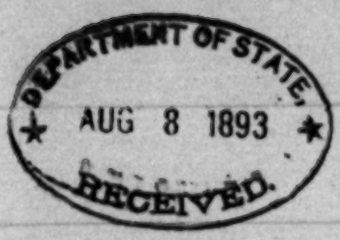
Hon. W. Q. Gresham,
Secretary of State.
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Instructions numbered 83 to 95 inclusive, and Circular Instructions dated June 2nd and June 9th 1893, respectively.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant
Frank L. Coombs

Legation of the United States,
Tokyo Japan, July, 14th 1893.



Mr. Whitney

To the Secretary of State

Subject-

Salary account for June quarter 1893.

Legation of the United States

Tokyo, Japan, July 14th 1893.

Hon. W. Q. Gresham,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

Herewith I have the honor to
Enclose my statement of salary
account for the quarter Ended
June 30th 1893.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Willis Norton Whitney

Interpreter of Legation

Enclosure as above:

No. 138. To Treasury Aug. 9 93

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
AUG 8 1893

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 8 1893
RECEIVED.

Legation of the United States,
Tokyo Japan, July 14th 1893.

Mr. Coombs

To the Secretary of State

Subject

Free Entry of effects at San Francisco

No. 138.

Legation of the United States,
Tokyō, Japan, July 14th 1893.

Hon. W. Q. Gresham.

Secretary of State
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

Referring to my dispatch No. 130 of date June 26th asking for an order for the free entry of my effects at San Francisco on my route home, I have the honor to inform you that I shall leave Japan on the 29th instant on the Steamer "Gaelic" and will arrive in San Francisco about the 15th of August.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient-Servant
Frank L. Coombs

No. 139.

Legation of the United States

Tokyō Japan, July 14th 1893



Mr. Coombs

To the Secretary of State

Subject.

Duplicate statements of account for June quarter 1893.

No. 139.

Legation of the United States
Tokyo Japan, July 14th 1893.

Hon. W. Q. Gresham,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith my duplicate Statements of account for Salary, contingent expenses and official telegrams for the quarter ended June 30th 1893,

Also another original Statement of account for contingent expenses for the above quarter which I have the honor to request may re= =place the one sent by a previous mail and

and which contains an error of two cents (02) arising from having carried forward a balance of $188.56 instead of $188.58 due from me to the Government in previous quarter's contingent account. This error has been corrected in the duplicate statement of contingent account for the June Quarter herewith.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant
Frank L. Coombs

Enclosures:- as above.

No. 140.

Legation of the United States
Tōkyō, Japan, July 14th 1893.



Mr. Coombs

To the Secretary of State

Subject.

Statements of account for
Salary and Contingent expenses
for the fractional quarter ended
July 14th 1893.

No. 140.

Legation of the United States
Tokyō, Japan, July 14th 1893.

Hon. W. Q. Gresham,

Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

Herewith I have the honor to enclose my statements of account for Salary and Contingent Expenses for the fractional quarter ended July 14th 1893.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient servant

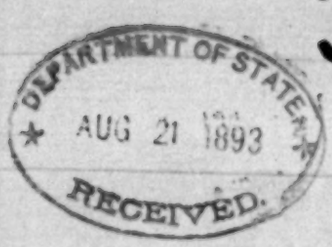
Frank L. Crunbo

Enclosure:- Min. Counsul's accounts as above.

No 146

Legation of the United States

Tokyō Japan, July 14th 1893.



Hon. Coombs,

Acting Secretary of State

Washington.

Duplicate Salary and

Contingent accounts July 1-14 1893.

No. 146.

Legation of the United States
Tokyo Japan, July 24 1893.

Hon. W. Q. Gresham,
Secretary of State.
Washington, D.C.

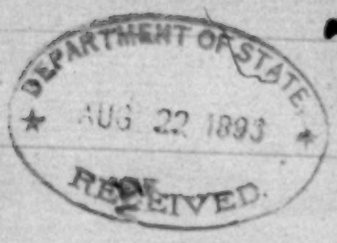
Sir:

Herewith please find enclosed my duplicate Statements of account for Salary and Contingent expenses, for the quarter (fractional) ended July 14th 1893.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant
Frank L. Coombs

Enclosures as above.

No. 142.



Legation of the United States
Tokyo, Japan, July 24th 1893.

Mr Coombs

To the Secretary of State

Subject

Statement of account for Loss
and Gain by Exchange on
Contingent and Official Telegrams
for the year July 1st 1892 to June 30 1893.

No 142.

Legation of the United States
Tokyo, Japan, July 25th 1893.

Hon. W. Q. Gresham,
Secretary of State,
Washington. D.C.

Sir:

Herewith enclosed please find my statement of account for Loss and Gain by Exchange on Contingent and official telegrams account from July 1st 1892 to June 30th 1893 shewing a balance due the Government of $50.44 settled by draft in favor of the Secretary of State for that amount herewith.

I have the honor to be, Sir
Your obedient servant
Frank L. Crandall

No 143.



Legation of the United States
Tokyo, Japan, July 14th 1893.

Mr Coombs

To the Secretary of State

Subject.

Duplicate Statement of account for
Loss & Gain by Exchange July 1 1892
to June 30th 1893 on Contingent and
Telegrams account

No. 143.

Legation of the United States
Tōkyō, Japan, July 24th 1893.

Hon. W. Q. Gresham,
Secretary of State
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

Herewith I have the honor to enclose my duplicate Statement of account for Loss & Gain by Exchange for the period from July 1st 1892 to June 30th 1893 upon Contingent and official Telegrams drafts.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your obedient servant
Frank L. Dennis

Enclosure as above.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack suitably
AUG 21 1893

122 mp

AUG 21 1893

No. 144.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 21 1893
RECEIVED.

Legation of the United States
Tokyo Japan July 14 1893.

Mr. Coombs

To the Secretary of State

Subject.

Presentation of letter of recall to the Emperor, & transfer of charge of Legation & other Dem. Remarks upon Japanese immigration to the U.S.

No. 144

Legation of the United States,
Tokyo, Japan, July 14th 1893.

Hon. W. Q. Gresham,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that on the 13th inst. I was with Mr. Edwin Dun, who succeeds me as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, received in audience by His Majesty, the Emperor, with the formalities usual upon such occasions, and, having placed in His Imperial Majesty's hands my letter of re-call from the President

President I presented Mr. Dun to the Emperor. I have the honor to enclose herewith my address on that occasion and His Majesty's reply thereto.

2/1/144

Immediately returning to the Legation Mr. Dun took formal charge thereof. The inventory of Legation property with the receipt therefor has been transmitted to you by Mr. Dun. I shall hasten to my home with all speed but find that it is impossible in connection with the work incidental to my departure from the Legation to leave Japan before the 29th instant on the Steamer "Gaelic", upon my arrival at home I shall forward you my account

For

for Salary in transit.

In taking leave of this office I desire to thank you and through you the other gentlemen of the Department with whom I have had official relations, for courtesies extended to me.

New and grave questions are continually arising in the East and politics here must soon attract the attention of all the western world. Japan has within a few years developed a new system of government and her progress has been wonderful indeed. China with her 400 millions of people from surrounding influences or motives of protection will soon become

become aroused, her arts long dead will revive, and western progress will do for her what it has for Japan; it will open up a country wonderful in its productions which are welcomed in the world's marts. The fate of lesser countries is uncertain but changes in them may extend the outposts of European nations. All this must affect the commerce and the importance of the United States in Asia. I believe that America is in a position to assume a leading character in the drama of the East. Every natural reason exists why our commerce should in time be great

(great) and the principles of reciprocity require it. During my stay here I have endeavored to encourage an entire independence of Japan from the influence of European powers. I believe that I have in a measure contributed to that end. Americans may have equal opportunities of trade in the East upon the basis of complete autonomy of Eastern countries, but where an Eastern nation is entirely or partly under the influence of other countries American trade will be driven out. The traits of individual selfishness are never fully developed until they

they become national and are assimilated with that motive called the interest of nations. I think the policy of our country has been an exception to this rule. The United States must prepare to fight her way in the East else she will suffer.

I have devoted much attention to the subject of Japanese emigration to the United States and I desire once more to call your attention to its importance. It occupies the same prominence in the United States now as the Chinese question did a few years ago and will in time grow as the other did and

and become as difficult of
solution. I believe that this
problem can be avoided by
immediate action and have
the honor of calling your
attention to my despatches of
previous dates on this question.

I fear that the people of the
Eastern States are too apt to
look upon the opposition of the
western to the immigration of
laborers from these shores as
founded upon race prejudices.
This is not true, such opposition
arises from the natural impulses
of protection which every
laborer in the United States
should have upon his own
ground

ground. My observations upon this question are set out more fully in previous despatches, yet I can not leave it without urging once more the importance of the subject. The Imperial Government is now insisting upon new treaty conditions with the United States and all other powers. This question can be considered in the revision of treaties, though of that moment is delayed it should be urged sooner.

It affords me pleasure to thank Dr. Whitney the Interpreter of this Legation for his kindness and accommodations, and

to

to testify to his efficiency and character. The work of this office has grown to such volume as to require his attention all the time during office hours and much attention at other times as well, besides which he has done the work of Secretary since May 30th. I desire to thank Mr. Dun for his kindness at all times during my residence in Japan.

I have the honor to be,

Sir.

Your obedient Servant

Frank L. Coombs

Enclosures as above.

Enclosure No. 1 with Mr. Coomb's No. 144.

Mr. Coombs' Farewell address to the Emperor

I have the honor to take my leave of Your Imperial Majesty as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, after a residence at Your Majesty's Capital for more than a year.

In doing so I am directed to express the assurances of the desire on the part of the President of the United States to strengthen the friendly relations now happily subsisting between Your Majesty's Government and that of the United States

In view of the intimate and cordial relations which I have been encouraged to cultivate between the United States and Japan, this duty becomes pleasant indeed. It is a gratification to recall the fact that in the many measures touching the public policies of the two countries which have often times occupied the consideration of Your Majesty's Ministers and myself, nothing has transpired to mar the intimate relations between the two countries. It is my earnest hope that this friendship shall continue, and the appointment of my successor who has long been associated with the public functions of his office as First Secretary of the United States Legation, is warrant sufficient that it will be preserved.

I have the honor of placing in Your Imperial Majesty's hands my letter of recall from the President and of presenting to Your Majesty Mr. Edwin Dun who has been appointed my successor, and in doing so , I bespeak for him the same kindness ever shown me by Your Majesty.

Enclosure No. 2 with Mr. Coombs' No. 144.

The Response of His Majesty the Emperor to Mr. Coombs' Address.

During the considerable length of time you, Mr. Minister, have resided in Our Country you have been untiring in your duties of office and the increase in the friendly relations between the two countries is greatly due to your efforts, which is a source of gratification to Us.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
AUG 21 1893

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
AUG 22 1893

No. 145

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
AUG 21 1893
RECEIVED.

Legation of the United States
Tokyo, Japan July 14th 1893.

Hon. Coombs

Acting Secretary of State

Subject.

On issuance of passports to
Americans in the East.

No. 145.

Legation of the United States
Tōkyō, Japan, July 14th 1893.

Hon. W. Q. Gresham,

Secretary of State,
Washington D.C.

Sir:

In referring to your No. 84 of the 28th of April I have the honor to say that I understand from your instruction that my action is approved of so far as refusing a passport to Alexander Powers and in giving a passport to Basil Powers during his minority. That my conclusions relative to the Status of the Powers

Brothers

Brothers are not apprised in that you draw such a distinction as to hold that while a person may preserve his citizenship, yet he may place himself in such a position as to forfeit his rights and privileges as such. In other words they are held in allegiance during his absence from home.

That the case of Powers Brothers as you say is to be viewed in the same light as any other person, and as if they were born in the United States and had not the right of Electing Russia as their country.

That Philip Powers by reason of the fact that he has for many

many years been away from America without being connected with any concern having its place of business in the United States loses his rights as a citizen.

I hope I may be able to call your attention to the practical operation of this rule at this East without seeming to question its correctness. There are many Americans in Japan engaged in a variety of occupations who must fall under the ban of this law. Some employed by the Japanese Government, some in mercantile pursuits, some in the professions and all in their different places exercising an

an influence on civilization
and giving strength to the
position of our country.
Our institutions are upheld,
our flag honored and the
national character exalted.
If they are not afforded the
ordinary protection of their
country their influence would
be destroyed and I imagine
their places would be filled
by other nationals. These men
exert as much good for their
country as they could if they
were within its territory.
They nevertheless are called
upon to perform jury duties
in consular courts and are
otherwise amenable to the
processes

processes thereof. To suspend their rights means to destroy one of the great national influences of our people in the East.

I hope what I have said can in no wise be construed into a criticism of the existing law, but simply as an observation of its practical working in an Oriental country.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant

Frank L. Crawford

File

No. 146. Legation of the United States to Japan.

OCT 17 1893

Napa California

August 15 1893.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 22 1893
RECEIVED.

Hon. Coombs,

To the Secretary of State

Subject.

Transit Salary account

July 15th to August 15 1893.

T. M.

No. 146

Napa California
August 1 1893

Hon. W. Q. Gresham,
Secretary of State,
Washington. D.C.

Sir:

Herewith I have the honor to enclose my Statement of account for transit salary from July 15th last, the day following my presentation of my letter of recall to His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and handing over the charge of the Legation to Mr. Dun my successor, to August 15th the date of my arrival at my home, Napa California

I

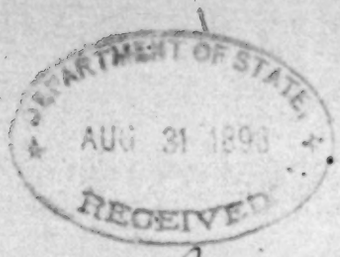
I beg to state that I left
Yokohama on the "Gaelic" which
sailed from that Port on July
the 29th last

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant.

Enclosure: Transit Salary account.



No. 147.

Legation of the United States to Japan

Napa, California

August 16th 1893

Mr. Coombs

To the Secretary of State

Subject.

Duplicate Transit Salary account

July 14th to August 15 1893.

duplicate

No. 147.

Napa, California,
August 4th 1893.

Hon. W. Q. Gresham,
Secretary of State
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

Herewith I have the honor
to inclose my duplicate
statement of salary account
in transit from July 15th
to August 4th 1893.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant.

Enclosure - as above.

Filed under Legation of the U.S. to Japan

Napa California Sept. 17th 1893

Hon: W. Q. Gresham

Secretary of State

Washington D. C.



Sir

I have the honor of calling your attention to my final account for salary in transit and accompanying dispatch of the 16th ultimo.

It may have been inferred from the wording of such that I had already drawn for the amount mentioned as there may have been a necessary delay in ascertaining

I have however I will
await your instructions
with reference thereto. Trusting
you kindly cause me
to be informed if my account
for gain and loss by exchange
and accompanying draft
has been received

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient Servant

Frank L. Crawford

Filed under Legation of the U.S. to Japan

ASSISTANT SECRETARY. MAY 1 1893

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

From London Ohio

Apr 29, 1893.

Received 3 45 P.M.

Sec of State

Washington D.C.

Arrived at my home at London Ohio yesterday will report to you at Dept May third

Adoni Dunn

File
Original letter & Inclosure
Circular to Ministers May 29 93.

Legation of the United States
to Japan
No. 1.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
MAY 29 1893

London Ohio.
May 27. 1893.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 29 1893
RECEIVED

Mr. Dun,

To the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Receipt of instructions:—
commission, letter of credence, &c, &c,
&c. —

No. 1.

London Ohio.

May 27, 1893.

Hon. Walter D. Gresham.

Secretary of State.

Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of instruction No. 1, of date the 24th instant, and signed by Hon. Josiah Quincy, Acting Secretary of State, inclosing my commission as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Japan, a letter from the President to His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, accrediting me in the capacity named (with an

an office copy thereof); a Department-Register; a copy of the Printed Personal Instructions; a special passport for myself and suite; and an original and duplicate letter of credit on the bankers of the United States at London, authorizing them to pay my drafts for salary, quarterly, as it shall become due; and for the contingent expenses of the Legation.

I have affixed my signature to the original and duplicate letter of credit and, as instructed, have the honor to enclose, herewith, the original.

I have carefully noted the directions, embodied in Mr Quincy's instruction, for my guidance in the capacity of Envoy Extraordinary and

and Minister Plenipotentiary to Japan and shall, at all times, so govern my actions as to comply, in every particular, therewith.

I have the honor to be

Sir.

Your obedient servant;

Edwin Dun.

Enclosure:

Original of Letter of credit, with signature affixed.

Legation of the United States to Japan

No. 2. London Ohio.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 29 1893
RECEIVED.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
JUN 7 1893

May 2[illegible], 1893.

Mr. Dun

To the Secretary of State

Subject:

Proposed modification of Lease of Legation premises at Tokyo Japan.

No. 2. London Ohio.

May 27. 1893.

Hon. Walter Q. Gresham

Secretary of State,

Washington D.C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to request that, after my arrival in Japan, you will authorize me to enter into a new arrangement with H. I. J. M's. Minister for Foreign Affairs, by which the present lease of the Legation premises in Tokyo will be modified.

The existing lease of the Legation buildings and grounds is for a period of two years from May 15. 1892, with the privilege of one

re-newal.

renewal, on the same terms and conditions, at the option of the United States, at an annual rental of four thousand dollars U.S. gold. The lease provides that the Japanese Government shall keep the premises in good and sufficient repair.

The last mentioned clause in the lease has proved to be somewhat embarrassing to the Japanese Government owing to the fact that, by the Law of Finance, the Government is required to turn into the Treasury the gross amount of rent received and all repairs must be defrayed out of special appropriations for that purpose. It has, at times, proved difficult for the Government to

to secure from the Diet the necessary appropriations for the repair of public buildings, and, it is feared, that, in the case of the Legation, a failure to secure the necessary appropriation would render it impossible to keep the premises in proper repair as provided for in the lease. The consequence of this possible contingency the Japanese Government would feel disinclined to re-lease the premises to the United States at the expiration of the re-newal of the present lease. This would make it incumbent upon the United States to seek other premises for the Legation from the 15th of May 1896.

In view of the foregoing, briefly outlined,

outlined, conditions it has been suggested to me, by H. I. J. Mis. Minister for Foreign Affairs, that the terms of the present lease be modified. That a reasonable reduction be made in the rent and that the United States assume the responsibility of keeping the premises in repair. By this change in the conditions of the lease the Japanese Government would be relieved of their embarrassment in connection therewith and, at the same time, it would enable the United States to provide for a more permanent occupation of the premises.

I respectfully suggest that six hundred dollars per annum would be a reasonable reserve from the rent-

rent to maintain the premises in proper repair, and that the new lease should provide that in case the entire six hundred dollars, reserved for repairs for any one year, is not expended during that year the remainder shall be available for repairs during the following year, and that, in case the expenditure for repairs during the said following year does not exceed six hundred dollars, the sum carried forward from the previous year shall be returned to the Japanese Government.

By extending the time to two years, — as suggested above — in which the annual reserve for repairs would be available, the money could, possibly,

possibly, be used to greater advantage and the premises kept in better repair than would be practicable if the sum of six hundred dollars was only available for the year in which it was reserved from the rent.

This arrangement would, of necessity require that an account of expenditures for repairs be kept and submitted by the Minister.

In case the modification of the lease, as herein outlined, meets with your approval, I very respectfully suggest, as a matter of courtesy to the Japanese Government, the propriety of an offer being made, by the United States, to enter into the new arrangement

arrangement at once and thereby relieve Japan of any feeling of embarrassment that may exist in connection with this matter.

In further connection with this subject, I have the honor, very respectfully, to remind you of the fact that, in accordance with the terms of the lease in question, the United States has the privilege, at any time during the continuance of the lease or any renewal thereof, to secure from the Japanese Government a perpetual lease of the present Legation premises at Tokyo, at a nominal rent, by the payment of thirty thousand yen (Say $20,000. U.S. gold) for the buildings on the premises

premises. The land and buildings are now valued at about eighty thousand yen. In case Congress should see fit to appropriate the equivalent of thirty thousand yen, for the purpose of securing a perpetual lease of the property, it would seem to be the most economical and simple solution of the difficulties that always attend the leasing of premises in Japan for Legation purposes.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient servant

Edwin Dun

Mr Uhlenhuth

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
JUL 31 1893

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Bureau of Accounts will note.
Ack. by Number and File.
JUL 31 1893

No. 3.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
JUL 31 1893
RECEIVED.

Legation of the United States,
Tokio Japan, July 5, 1893.

Mr. Dun,

To the Secretary of State;

Subject;

Arrival at Post.

No. 2.

Legation of the United States,
Tokio Japan, July 6, 1878.

Hon. Walter Q. Gresham
Secretary of State,
Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you of my arrival at this Legation on the 2nd instant; and that, this morning, by appointment, I called in company with Minister Coombs upon His Excellency Mutsu Munemitsu, H. I. J. M's. Minister for Foreign Affairs, to whom the office copy of my letter of credence had been sent, on the 3rd instant, together with a

Journal

formal request for an interview.

Mr. Mulzer informed me that he would arrange for my audience with the Emperor, for the purpose of presenting the President's letter accrediting me to His Majesty, at an early day and at the same time, audience would be granted to Mr. Coombs for the purpose of receiving his letter of re-call.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Edwin Dun

DIPLOMATIC

JUL 31 1893

No. 4.



Legation of the United States.
Tokio Japan. July 5. 1893.

Mr. Dun.

To the Secretary of State.

Recd Aug. 9

Subject:

Error in letter from Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co. authorizing draft upon them.

Mr. Crider.

Please return letter to Mr. Allen, and say that the mistake is one of date by Brown Shipley & Co. —

By reference to our letter to them of the 24th April last, they will observe that the dates referred to cover the period Mr. Allen acted as Chargé at Seoul. Korea. The dates in his (Mr. Sill's) Case are Correct: viz — July 5 to March 2. 1893 —

Resp'y —

F. J. Kieckhoefer.

Aug. 2. 1893.

AUG 7 1893

No 4.

Legation of the United States.
Tokio Japan, July 6, 1893.

Hon. W. Q. Gresham.
Secretary of State,
Washington D.C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to enclose, herewith, a letter, of date May 5, 1893. from Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co. in which I am informed that they - Messrs Brown, Shipley & Co. - have been authorized by you to honor my draft for $432.33/100 for services as Chargé d'Affaires, from July 1st to August 31st 1892.

I did not act as Chargé d'
Affaires

affaires during the period named by Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co. but did act in that capacity from February 6, to March 2, 1893,- inclusive, and, as authorized by you, drew upon Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co. for £89.-.10, the Equivalent of $433.$\frac{33}{100}$ for my services during the last named period, viz.- 26 days.

The mistake is, evidently, one of date only; but, to prevent any possible confusion, I have deemed it best to send to you Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co's. letter in order that, if it is considered

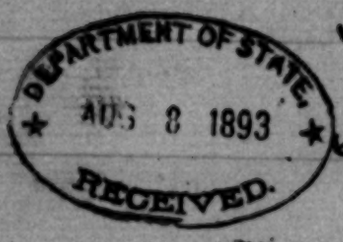
considered necessary the error may be rectified.

In a letter of this date to Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co, I have pointed out the error in their letter to me.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient servant;
Edwin Dun.

Enclosure.
Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co to Mr Dun. May 6, 1898.

No. 5.



Legation of the United States.
Tokio Japan. July 12, 1893.

Mr. Dun

To the Secretary of State:

Subject.

Accounts. Salary in transit.

No. 5.

Legation of the United States.
Tokio Japan. July 12, 1893.

Hon. W. Q. Gresham,
Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to enclose herewith, 1/ No. 5 statements of my accounts for salary in transit from June 2, 1893, to June 30, 1893, and from July 1, 1893, to July 2, 1893.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your obedient servant.
Edwin Dun

Enclosures.
Accounts as above.

No 6

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 8 1893
RECEIVED

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack by subject.
Bureau of Accts will note
date of presentation.
AUG 10 1893

Ackd August 11/93 P.

Legation of the United States

Tokyō Japan, July 14th 1893.

Mr. Dun,

To the Secretary of State.

Subject:

Mr. Dun received in Audience by the Emperor.

T. M.

No. 6

Legation of the United States

Tokyō, Japan, July 14th 1893.

Hon. W. Q. Gresham,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that, in company with Mr. Coombs I was, at ten o'clock this morning received in audience by His Majesty the Emperor of Japan.

Mr. Coombs handed his letter of recall to His Majesty and made a farewell address to which His Majesty responded; I was then presented by Mr. Coombs to His Majesty whom I addressed

and

and handed to him my letter of credence from the President. His Majesty replied to me in the kindest terms. I then took my leave of His Majesty and was, with Mr. Coombs, conducted to the presence of Her Majesty the Empress to whom we were formally presented

I have the honor to enclose herewith 1/2 a copy of my address to His Majesty and the response by His Majesty thereto.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient servant

Edwin Dun

Enclosures: 1 Mr. Dun's address to the Emperor.

2. His Majesty's response.

Enclosure - 1 - with Mr. Dun's No. 6.

Copy.

Your Imperial Majesty:

The President has been pleased to appoint me Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to reside near the Court of Your Imperial Majesty.

I am directed by the President to covey to Your Majesty the expression of his sincere friendship for Your Majesty and of his earnest desire for the continued prosperity of Your Majesty's Government and people.

In the discharge of the high functions which have been entrusted to my care, I venture to hope that I may merit the kind consideration which it has graciously pleased Your Majesty to extend to my predecessors.

It shall be my constant endeavor to maintain and, even, strengthen the bond of friendship and hearty good will which has, happily, always subsisted between the Government of the United States and that of Your Majesty, and between the people of the two countries.

I now have the honor to place in the hands of Your Majesty my Letter of Credence from the President.

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copy of His Majesty's response to Mr. Dun
address not having been received up
the time of the closing of the mail
the same will be transmitted by the
following mail.

Enclosure No. 2 with Mr. Dun's No. 6.

Response of His Majesty the Emperor to Mr. Dun's Address.

We have been notified by the Letter of Credence of the President of the United States that you Mr. Minister have been selected and appointed to reside in this country as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, which is acceptable to Us.

We are well aware that you have had many years residence in Our land and We believe that from the present time it will be your continued endeavor to increase the friendly relations between the two countries.

Enclosure No- 2 with Mr. Dun's No 6.

Not received in time to be transmitted with that despatch.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
AUG 9 1893

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 8 1893
RECEIVED

No. 7. Received Aug 9, 93

Legation of the United States,
Tokio Japan, July 14. 1893.

Sir Dun.

To the Secretary of State:

Subject:

Entry upon duties of Officer, and
inventory of archives and Legation property:

No. 7.

Legation of the United States.
Tokio Japan, July 14. 1893.

Hon. W. Q. Gresham
Secretary of State.
Washington D.C.

Sir.

I have the honor to inform you that I have, this day, entered upon the discharge of the duties of my office, and have received from Mr Frank L. Coombs, my predecessor, the archives and property of the United States at this Legation, an inventory of which I have the honor to enclose herewith.

I

I avail myself of this opportunity to acknowledge my indebtedness to Mr. Coxsubo for the many acts of courtesy and kindness with which I have been favored by him before and since my return to Japan.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Edwin Dun.

Enclosure:-

Inventory of Legation archives and property.

INVENTORY.

Books in the Library of the United States Legation

at Tokio Japan.

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INTERNATIONAL LAW.

Title of Work.	No. of volumes.
Vattels Law of Nations	1
Summary of the Law of Nations, - Martens	1
Puffendorf, Law of Nature and Nations	1
Savigny's Private International Law	1
Story's Conflict of Law	1
Garderner's International Law	1
Grotius, War and Peace, Whewell	3
Polson's Law of Nations (Blockade)	1
Westlake's private International Law	1
Woolsey's Introduction to International Law	1
Wharton's International Law Digest with Appendix	3
	3
Wheaton's Elements of International Law	3
Phillimore's International Law	4
Moor on Extradition	2

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CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

Story on the Constitution	2
Rawle on the Constitution	1
Baldwin on the Constitution	1
Sergeant on Constitutional Law	1
Towle on the Constitution	1
Paschal's Annotated Constitution	1

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ADMIRALTY and MARITIME LAW.

Conklin's Admiralty Jurisdiction	2
Benedict's Admiralty	1
Curtes' Admiralty Digest	1
Parsons on Shipping and Admiralty	2
Tudor's Leading Cases in Mercantile and Maritime Laws	2
Abbot's Admiralty Reports	1
English Admiralty Reports	9

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GENERAL LAWS.

Kent's Commentaries	4
Blackstone's Commentaries	2
Stephens' Commentaries	4

General Laws - Continued.

Title of Work	No. of Volumes.
Greenleaf on Evidence	3
Parsons on Contracts	3
Cooley on Constitutional Limitations	1
Brightly, Digest of U.S. Statutes	2
Brightly, Federal Digest	2
Sumner C.C. Reports	3
Bond, C.C. Reports	2
Bateman Commercial Law	1
Hilliard on Torts	2
Hilliard on Remedies for Torts	1
Holcomb's Leading Cases of Commercial Law	1
Morse on Arbitration and Award	1
Parsons on Partnership	1
Story on Bailments	1
Story on Agency	1
Edwards on Bills	1
Bouvier's Law Dictionary	2.

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P O L I T I C A L, etc.,

Madison's Papers	3
Elliot's Debates	5
Washington's Writings	12
Jefferson's Writings	9
Hamilton's History of the Republic	7
Adams (John) Works	10
De Tocqueville's American Institutions	1
Webster's Speeches	3
Federalist	2
Burk's Works	12
Smith's (Adam) Works	1
Benton's Thirty years and Abridgement of Debates	2
Draper's Civil Policy in America	1
Draper's American Civil War	3
Draper's Intellectual Development of Europe	1
Greeley's American Conflict	2
Webster's Unabridged Dictionary	2
Mills Political Economy	2
Grove's Greek and English Pronouncing Dictionary	1
Latin - English	1
French - English	1
German - English	2
Spanish - English	2
New American Cyclopedia (16 vols. & 11vols. Annual)	27
Macaulay's Works	12
Hallam's History of England (3) Middle Ages (3)	6
Bancroft's United States	9
Hume's England (6 Hume, 4 Smollett, 7 Hughes)	17
Froude's England	6
Hilldreth's United States	6
Bible	4
Palfrey's New England	3
Wilmans Christianity	3

Political Etc., Continued.

Title of Work-	No. of Volumes.
Rawlinson's Great Empires (Eastern Monarchies)-----	3
Alison's Europe----------	23
Buckle's Civilization----------	3
Prescott's Works----------	15
Gibbon's Rome----------	8
Guizot's Civilization----------	2
Grote's Greece ----------	12
Smyth's Lectures Modern History and French Revolution-	5
Brand's and Cox's Science----------	3
Drakes American Biographical Dictionary----------	1
Appleton's Cyclopedia of Biography----------	1
Appleton's Mercantile Dictionary----------	1
Colton's Larcon ----------	1
Scott's Works-Poetical 1,-Life of Napoleon 3 Novels	48-52
Dickens' Works ----------	26
Spectator----------	6
Lamb's Works----------	4
Carlyle's Works----------	15
De Quincy's Works ----------	16
Cooper's (James Fennimore) Works ----------	32
Bryant's Poems----------	1
Dyckinck's Cyclopedia of American Literature----------	2
Motley's Works ----------	7
Milton's Works ----------	11
Shakespeare's Works ----------	4
Byron's Works ----------	17
Moore's Works ----------	1
Burns' Works ----------	2
Longfellow's Works ----------	1
Whittier's Works ----------	2
Percival's Works ----------	2
Hawthorne's Works ----------	17
Holme's Works ----------	1
Lowell's Works ----------	2
Story's C.C. Reports ----------	3
Clifford's C.C. Reports ----------	2
Woodbury and Minot's Reports ----------	3
Curtis' C.C. Reports ----------	2
Paine's reports ----------	2
Blackford's Reports ----------	10
Dyckinck's History of the World ----------	4
Wallace, American Leading Cases ----------	2
Daniell's Chancery Pleadings and Practice ----------	3
Bennett's Leading Criminal Cases----------	2
Opinions of Atty's General ----------	13
Wallace's U.S. Supreme Court Reports ----------	23
Curtis Decisions of the Supreme Court----------	22
Black's Reports ----------	2
Howard's Reports ---(18 to 24) ----------	7
Parkman's Works ----------	6
Statutes at Large with Index ----------	32
Smith's Leading Cases - 3 books ----------	2

Political etc., Continued.

Title of Work	No. of Volumes.
Revised Statutes of the United States	2
" " " " " Supplement	1
Charters and Constitutions the U.S.	2
Davis, Note upon Treaties of the United States	1
Treaties and Conventions of the U.S. with other Nations	1
Census of the United States 1870	3
Consular Regulations of the United States	4
Hiky, Constitution of the United States	1
Consular Jurisdiction - Secretary of State	1
Dickson's Japan	1
Alabama Claims - Case of the United States	1
Boissonade- Civil Code of Japan,-French -Pamphlet	2
" Criminal " " " "	2
Sawyer's U.S. Reports 9th Judicial Circuit	11
Scidmore's Digest of Leading Consular Cases	1
Regulations for Consular Courts	2
Worcester,s Dictionary - Unabridged	1
Protocols of Conference for Treaty Revision-1882- with 3 extra copies, correspondence etc., 16 parts Bound in one volume	1
Hand Book of Northern and Central Japan	1

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OFFICIAL RECORDS OF THE U. S. LEGATION JAPAN.

Mr. Harris.

	No. of Volumes.
Despatches from Department of State	1
Despatches from Japanese Government	14
Despatches to the Department of State	1
Despatches to Japanese Gov't & Miscellaneous	1
Despatches from Miscellaneous	6

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Mr. Pruyn.

Despatches from Department of State	1
Despatcher from Japanese Government	9
Despatches from Miscellaneous	7
Miscellaneous Papers	1
Despatches to Department of State (With VanValkenburgh)	1
Despatches to Japanese Gov't & Miscellaneous	1

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Mr. Van Valkenburgh.

Despatches from Department of State	2
Despatches from Japanese Government	6
Despatches from Miscellaneous	6
Miscellaneous Papers	3
Despatches to Dep't of State (With Mr. De Long)	1
Despatches to Miscellaneous (With Mr. De Long)	1

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Mr. De Long.

Despatches from Department of State	3
Despatches from Japanese Government	12
Despatches from Miscellaneous	13
Miscellaneous Papers	3
Special Claims	2
Despatches to Department of State	1

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Mr. Bingham.

Despatches from Department of State	16
Despatches from Japanese Government	19
Despatches from Miscellaneous	27
Special Cases and Translations	4
Despatches to Department of State	6
Despatches to Japanese Government	3
Despatches to Miscellaneous	4

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Mr. Hubbard.

Despatches from Department of State -marked 1,2,3,5,6, 7,8 &9 --	8

Mr. Hubbard - Continued.

	No. of Volumes.
Despatches from Japanese Government	8
Despatches from Miscellaneous	8
Volume marked "Fullart Case"	1
Volume Marked "Kernan Case"	1
Despatches to Dep.t of State with Mr. Bingham,s No.6 -	1
Despatches to Dep't of State, marked 2 & 3	2
Despatches to Japanese Gov't with Mr. Bingham's No. 3-	1
Despatches to Japanese Government Marked 2	1
Despatches to Miscellaneous with Mr. Bingham's No.4--	1
Despatches to Miscellaneous, marked 2	1

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Mr. Swift.

Despatches from Department of State	3
Despatches from Japanese Government	3
Despatches from Miscellaneous	3
Despatches to Department of State	1
Despatches to Japanese Government - with Mr. Hubbard-	1
Despatches to Miscellaneous, with Mr. Hubbard	1

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Messrs. Swift & Dun.

Despatches from Department of State	1
Despatches from Japanese Government	1
Despatches from Miscellaneous	1

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Mr. Dun.

Despatches from Department of State	2
Despatches from Japanese Government	2
Despatches from Miscellaneous	2

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Mr. Coombs.

Despatches from Department of State	2
Despatches from Japanese Government	2
Despatches from Miscellaneous	2
Despatches to Dep't of State, with Mr. Swift	1
Despatches to Japanese Gov't, with Mr. Swift	1
Despatches to Miscellaneous, with Mr. Swift	1

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Miscellaneous Records.

1 Passport Record Book.
1 Court Record Book.
1 Copy, No.25, of cipher code of Department of State and pamphlet No. 25, Holocryptic code and appendix to cipher of Department of State, published 1876.
2 Records of Japanese passports.
1 Box with leases, contracts etc., etc.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

4 Writing desks.
6 Office easy chairs.
2 Sofas.
3 Revolving desk chairs.
2 Office bureaux.
3 Sets curtains for Minister's office.
1 Wash stand.
2 Remington Type Writers.
2 Copying presses.
3 Wall maps of Japan and 2 Sectional maps of Japan.
1 Gilt-framed mirror, small.
1 Wall map of the United States.
2 Stoves.
3 Letter scales.
2 Office wax seals.
1 Large Legation seal with press attached.
1 Paper file punch.
1 Iron safe.
Ink stands - paper erasers - knives - despatch and correspondence paper and envelopes - sealing wax - wafers ribbons - pencils - pens, etc., etc.,
1 Coat-ofArms.
1 Large National Ensign.
1 Storm flag.
Keys to Dep't Mail-pouches, pouches etc.
1 seal with press, wires and leads, for pouches.
1 Book-case.
8 Sets book-shelves, and case for records.
1 Round paper stand.
1 Table
1 Cabinet for forms.

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MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, PAPERS, etc., etc.

	No.of volumes.
Hepburn,s Japanese Dictionary, -4th edition. --------	1
Hepburn,s Pocket Japanese Dictionary, -2nd edition.---	1
Japanese-French Dictionary of Military terms----------	1
Dictionary of Naval terms----------	1
Compendium of U. S. Census 1880----------	2
Tenth Census of the United States -------1880--------	2
Heyl's Import Duties 1879 ----------	1
Penal code of Japan - Translation ----------	1
Penal Code - in French ----------	1
Adams' History of Japan----------	2
Black's Young Japan ----------	2
Regulations for Consular Courts in Japan 1870 -------	1
Satow and Hawes Guide for Japan ----------	1
Extra volumes of U.S. Statutes at Large.	
Brightly's Digest, 1759 - 1851 ----------	1
Illustrated List of Japanese Decorations ----------	1
William,s Syllabic Dictionary of Chinese ----------	1
Nakamura's Dict. of English, Chinese & Japanese -----	3
White's Senji Mon.----------	1
Japanese Dictionary of Compound Words----------	2
Japanese Radical Dictionary----------	1
Aston,s Japanese Grammar ----------	1
Japanese Dictionary (Genkai) ----------	1
Whitney's Geographical Dictionary of Japan --------	1
Pocket Map of Tokio----------	1
Pocket map of Hiogo----------	1
Digest of Opinions of Attorneys General - 1789-1881 -	1.

Dunlap's Book of Forms.

Note:-In addition to the foregoing there are a quantity of pamphlets, periodicals, reports, Diplomatic correspondence, Congressional Records etc., etc.

Legation of the United States,

Tokio Japan, July 14th 1893.

I hereby certify that the inventory hereto attached and signed by me includes and describes all the archives of this Legation and all books in the Library thereof and all other books, furniture and effects which at any time came to my possession and which remain in my knowledge or under my control as the property of the United States Government.

Frank L. Crawford

United States Minister

Legation of the United States,

Tokio Japan, July 14th 1893.

I hereby certify that I have this day received from Frank L. Coombs Esq. all the archives, books, property and effects of the United States in the foregoing inventory specified.

Edwin Dun

U.S. Minister

No. 8.

Legation of the United States
Tōkyō Japan, July 20th 1893



Mr. Dun,

To the Secretary of State

Subject:

Duplicate Statements of accounts for Salary in transit June & Sept. Quarters 1893.

No. 8.

Legation of the United States,
Tokyo Japan, July 20th 1893.

Hon. W. Q. Gresham,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose
hereiwith, duplicate statements of
my accounts for salary in transit
from June 2nd, 1893 to June 30th 1893,
and from July 1st 1893 to July 2nd 1893.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant
Edwin Dun.

Enclosures:-
accounts as above.

Ready to file

No. 9.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
AUG 29 1893

Legation of the United States
Tōkyō Japan, Aug. 2nd 1893.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 28 1893
RECEIVED.

Mr. Dun

To the Secretary of State

Subject.

Safe-keeping of Department cipher Code.

No. 9.

Legation of the United States,
Tokyo Japan, Aug. 2nd 1893.

Hon. W. Q. Gresham,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

In compliance with instruction No. 6 of date June 30th 1893 I have the honor to inform you that Cipher Volume No. 25 and Kelocryptic Code No 25 are in use at this Legation.

Recognizing that the utmost care is requisite in the safe keeping of the cipher and code and in the preservation of their character of secrecy they are always kept under lock and key in the safe of the Legation

I

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient servant

Edwin Dim

Asst Secy Imperial Japan

TO ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Attach by subject & file.
AUG 29 1893

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
AUG 29 1893

No. 10.

CONFIDENTIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 28 1893
RECEIVED.

Legation of the United States,
Tōkyō Japan, August 2nd 1893.

Mr. Dun.

To the Secretary of State

Subject.

Portuguese jurisdiction in Japan
Claim for its restitution refused.

No. 10.

Legation of the United States,
Tokyo Japan, August 2nd 1893.

Hon. W. Q. Gresham,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith, copies of two interesting memorandums which have been confidentially submitted to me. The first dated June 24th, 1893 is from the Portuguese Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at this Court to His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs, presenting a claim on the part of Portugal, for the restoration of Portuguese consular jurisdiction in Japan.

The

The second dated July 18th 1893, is from H. I. J. M's Minister for Foreign Affairs in reply to the Portuguese Representatives' Memorandum of June 24th. It enters into a historical review of the causes which led up to the promulgation of Imperial Decree No. 64 of date July 14th 1892, abrogating that part of the Treaty of Aug. 3, 1860 between Japan and Portugal which conferred, in articles 4, 5, 6 and 7, of that Treaty, "upon Portuguese Consuls, or other "Portuguese Authority the right to exercise "civil and criminal jurisdiction over "Portuguese subjects [in Japan] according "to the laws of Portugal"

While explaining fully the reasons which, in the opinion of the Japanese Government, made the promulgation of

of Imperial Degree No. 64" an absolute
"necessity," the Japanese Minister for
Foreign Affairs declares emphatically that
"the effect of the Imperial ordinance
"was to extinguish absolutely and
"finally the jurisdictional stipulations
"of the Treaty of August 3rd 1860, and
"thus to restore completely to Japan
"the jurisdiction conceded by that Treaty"
and that the action taken by the
Japanese Government having be-
come definitive that Government
"regarded the facts and conclusions
"leading up to the promulgation of
"The Imperial ordinance (Decree No. 64)
"as beyond the range of profitable
"discussion"

In connection with this subject,
I have the honor to refer you to

Mr.

Mr. Coombs dispatch No. 22 of date July 15th 1892, enclosing a copy of Imperial Decree No. 64 and also of Mr. Coombs' dispatch No. 30 of date July 27th, 1892, giving a historical review of the causes which led up to the promulgation of the Imperial Decree, and of the assumption of Jurisdiction over Portuguese subjects in this country by the courts of Japan.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant

Edwin Dun

Enclosures:-

(1) Portuguese Minister of Foreign affairs June 24/1893 in French with translation in English.

(2) Reply of same July 18th 1893.

Enclosure No. 1 with Mr. Dun's No. 10.

LÉGATION DE PORTUGAL AU JAPON

MEMORANDUM.

I.

Le Traité conclu entre le Portugal et le Japon, le 3 Août 1860, confére dans ses Articles 4, 5, 6 et 7 aux consuls Portugais ou à toute autre autorité Portugaise le droit d'exercer la juridiction civile et criminelle sur ses sujets conformément aux lois du Portugal.

Dans aucun des articles de ce Traité, pas plus que dans aucun acte ou convention conclue ultérieurement entre les Gouvernements des deux Pays n'existe la stipulation expresse que les autorités chargées de l'exercice de cette juridiction doivent être des fonctionnaires compétents en matière juridique, ou des consuls *missi*; mais, au contraire, comme le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Impériale le reconnaît lui-même, ces attributions ont été toujours exercées par des fonctionnaires consulaires nommés et agréés dans l'Empire du Japon et n'appartenant pas à la catégorie des consuls *missi*. Néanmoins, quoique de graves questions n'aient que très rarement surgi entre les sujets Portugais ou entre ceux-ci et les Japonais, le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Très-Fidèle, sollicité par le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Impériale, a créé à Tōkyō, en 1883, un consulat de première classe. En agissant ainsi, le Gouvernement Portugais se fondait sur ce que, en vue de la révision des Traités conclus entre le Japon et les Puissances Européennes—révision dont les préliminaires étaient alors étudiés dans une suite de conférences et dont la réalisation n'a pas encore été obtenue—, il était urgent de s'occuper des intérêts du commerce et des sujets Portugais dans cet Empire.

Plus tard, cependant, le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Très-Fidèle, ayant considéré qu'il était convenable de subordonner à son consulat de première classe à Tōkyō tous les consulats existant dans l'Empire, décréta que la juridiction de ce consulat de première classe s'étendrait sur les divers consulats Portugais établis dans les villes du Japon ouvertes à la résidence et au commerce Européens; ces postes furent en même temps transformés en vice-consulats, les titulaires conservant les honneurs de consuls, sans que, dans l'intention nette et positive du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Très-Fidèle, cette mesure eût pour but d'assurer une plus complète administration de la justice.

Enfin, le 12 Novembre 1891, le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Très-Fidèle, guidé par de graves et impérieux motifs d'ordre purement économique, en réorganisant les services publics, a modifié ceux du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères et supprimé son consulat de première classe à Tōkyō. D'importantes réductions étaient nécessaires dans les dépenses de l'Etat. L'intention expresse du Portugal n'était pas d'abandonner des droits ou d'oublier des devoirs auxquels l'obligeait le Traité conclu, en 1860, entre lui et l'Empire du Japon. En effet, suivant ce Traité, le Portugal peut accréditer dans l'Empire, pour l'exercice de la juridiction consulaire, des consuls ou toute autre autorité consulaire, sans désignation de rang ou de classe.

Cependant, après les débuts de négociations qui avaient pour but d'arriver, par une entente mutuelle, à un résultat également satisfaisant pour les deux parties— négociations qui, de la part du Gouvernement Portugais, ont toujours eu pour base le désir de satisfaire les souhaits du Gouvernement Japonais en ce qui concernait le rétablissement du consulat de première classe à Tōkyō, mais dont la solution ne pouvait être rapide à cause de raisons politiques et même constitutionnelles—, le Gouvernement Impérial a promulgué son Décret du 14 Juillet 1892, par lequel il a abrogé les Articles 4, 5, 6 et 7 du Traité avec le Portugal ; il a supprimé, par une simple décision unilatérale, des droits concédés, et a refusé même des devoirs qu'il avait acceptés et qui formaient, pour ainsi dire, les bases primordiales du Traité.

Il est indiscutable que, d'après les Articles 4, 5, 6 et 7 du Traité du 3 Août 1860, on ne conclut ni ne peut conclure que le Portugal ait été forcé à maintenir, pour que ses sujets eussent la jouissance du droit d'exterritorialité, des consuls titulaires de carrière dans les différents postes consulaires. Mais, suivant les principes les plus élémentaires des dispositions d'établissement consulaire, il devait exiger de ses fonctionnaires, même commerçants, les qualités qui garantissent la plus intègre administration de la justice.

Les questions qui, depuis le Traité, ont surgi dans l'Empire, soit entre Portugais, soit entre Portugais et Japonais, ont été de peu de gravité ou même d'une importance presque nulle. Les Codes Portugais Civil, Pénal et Commercial ne sont pas d'une interprétation si élevée ni d'une application si difficile que les vice-consuls actuels de Portugal au Japon soient incapables de les appliquer dans tous les cas qui peuvent se présenter. La compétence juridictionnelle qui a été conférée par le Traité de 1860 aux consuls et aux autres autorités Portugaises n'a pas été annulée par le fait de la subordination de tous les postes consulaires au consulat de première classe à Tōkyō ; le Gouvernement Impérial l'avoue, du reste, en disant que les différents consuls exerçaient cette juridiction dans les affaires moins graves.

Il est donc évident, en face du droit comme de la raison, que l'acte du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Très-Fidèle qui supprimait le consulat de première classe à Tōkyō ne tendait pas à contrevenir aux Articles 4, 5, 6 et 7 du Traité de

1860, non plus qu'à abandonner les priviléges qui en résultaient. Son intention visait, au contraire, à remplacer le consul de Portugal par l'agent d'un pays ami, à l'exemple de la Suède et de la Norwège, dont la représentation est confiée, d'accord avec le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Impériale, à la Légation des Pays-Bas à Tōkyō, pour tout ce qui concerne, non seulement les affaires diplomatiques, mais encore l'exercice de la juridiction civile et criminelle sur les sujets Suédois et Norwègiens.

C'est ainsi que s'explique que le Représentant de la France à Tōkyō a été nommé Gérant du consulat Portugais dans cette capitale et Chargé d'affaires *ad interim;* cette nomination n'était, du reste, nullement la conséquence de l'abrogation résultant du Décret Impérial du 14 Juillet 1892, mais était la réalisation du dessein du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Très-Fidèle, positivement manifesté déjà par les notifications du 19 Janvier et du 22 Mars 1892.

Il n'en pouvait être différemment.

Les causes déterminantes de la création du consulat de première classe à Tōkyō avec un consul *missus*, aussi bien que la subordination des vice-consulats à la juridiction de ce district consulaire, ne sont pas la conséquence de modifications quelconques, faites d'accord entre les deux Hautes Parties Contractantes du Traité, aux Articles 4, 5, 6 et 7; elles ont été seulement motivées, suivant le Décret même qui a établi, le 11 Décembre 1883, ce consulat de première classe, "par la Révision "des Traités proposée par le Japon, et dans le but de favoriser le commerce et les "sujets Portugais."

La suppression de ce consulat, fondée sur des causes purement financières, n'a donc pas violé les clauses du Traité existant, car ces clauses n'ont pas été concédées avec la condition *sine qua non* que ce poste consulaire fût maintenu dans l'état où il était en 1891. Pour la même raison, cette suppression n'a nullement démontré que le Portugal abandonnait, avec ces clauses, son droit de juridiction extraterritoriale.

Penser autrement serait, certainement, penser que le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Très-Fidèle pût violer le droit public en soumettant ses nationaux à une juridiction étrangère sans nulle espèce d'avantages ni de priviléges, situation *sui generis* dans laquelle se trouvent actuellement les Portugais.

Une telle pensée est assurément inacceptable.

Sans doute, des consuls de carrière eussent mieux convenu au service consulaire; mais ce que l'on ne peut contester aussi c'est que les Puissances ne sont pas obligées à maintenir ces consuls dans leurs districts, surtout quand les stipulations des Traités ne les y forcent pas, comme dans le présent cas, et quand des questions budgétaires, graves quoique momentanées, ne leur permettent pas des dépenses en rapport avec le maintien de ces fonctionnaires. En pareil cas, afin de s'assurer un bon service, les gouvernements s'entourent de toutes les garanties que les lois exigent des autorités qui ont la mission de les représenter et de veiller à leurs intérêts ainsi qu'à ceux de leurs

sujets en pays étranger; les bases de ces garanties sont les dons de l'intelligence alliés à un caractère respectable et à une honnêteté qu'on ne puisse soupçonner.

Telles sont les conditions principales qui guident les consuls généraux dans la nomination de ces autorités consulaires et qui déterminent la confirmation Royale, afin que l'exercice des fonctions qui incombent aux autorités consulaires en général, comme l'exercice de celles qui sont exigées plus spécialement par les Traités, ne souffre pas du manque des qualités requises chez un agent consulaire, et que ce manque de qualités ne préjudicie pas aux intérêts des sujets ou à la bonne administration de la justice extraterritoriale.

Ainsi, il est évident que, malgré les assertions du consul rappelé, M. José Loureiro,—assertions que le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Impériale invoque et juge définitives—, les vice-consuls Portugais au Japon n'ont pas perdu leur compétence en matière de juridiction civile et criminelle du fait de la suppression du consulat de carrière à Tōkyō, par la simple raison que cette suppression n'entraîna pas celle des autres postes consulaires ni ne leur enleva la compétence qui leur avait été reconnue et conférée, en 1860.

Le Gouvernement de sa Majesté Impériale l'assure lui-même en avouant, dans son *Memorandum* du 28 Juillet 1892, que, jusqu'au 14 Juillet, date du Décret Impérial, tous les sujets Portugais jouissaient pleinement de tous les bénéfices et avantages résultant du fait que les articles 4, 5, 6 et 7 étaient en " pleine et complète opération " (*full and complete operation*). Il reconnaissait ainsi tacitement que toute autorité consulaire Portugaise au Japon, qu'elle soit ou non subordonnée au consulat de première classe, peut complétement et pleinement, en vertu desdits articles, exercer la juridiction civile et criminelle sur ses sujets.

Si donc ces vice-consuls, quoique subordonnés au consulat de première classe, étaient compétents pour juger librement et indépendamment de ce consulat des causes peu graves—comme le fait se produisait réellement depuis que le Traité de 1860 a été mis en vigueur et jusqu'au jour de l'abrogation des articles en question par le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Impériale—comment pouvaient-ils cesser de l'être lorsque le consulat de carrière cessa d'exister en vertu d'une mesure légale ?

Le défaut de compétence de ces autorités consulaires tirait-il son origine d'un manque de qualités spéciales ?

Assurément, une telle affirmation ne pourra être établie par de solides déductions, car ces vice-consuls exerçaient la juridiction criminelle, sans que la moindre réclamation eût été portée, depuis 1887, au consul général et l'eût amené à prendre des mesures pour les remplacer.

Il faut ajouter encore que, conformément aux Lois générales Portugaises ainsi qu'aux Instructions données, le 18 Septembre 1860, par le chef de la Légation de Portugal au Japon et publiées officiellement pour guider les autorités consulaires dans

l'exercice de la juridiction, ces fonctionnaires, au cas où un délit grave nécessiterait la mise en accusation d'un Portugais, devront arrêter le prévenu et l'envoyer aux Tribunaux de Macao, accompagné d'un rapport fait au consulat, suivant les dispositions du Règlement consulaire Portugais.

Si même on veut admettre que l'intention du Gouvernement Portugais fût de supprimer complétement sa représentation consulaire à Tōkyō, le rôle du consul de première classe dans le jugement définitif des causes serait exercé par les juges des Tribunaux de Macao, qui, selon les Lois générales du Portugal, peuvent se transporter au lieu où le délit a été commis et y procéder au jugement des prévenus ; cette façon d'agir est, du reste, parfaitement conforme à l'article du Traité qui dit que les sujets Portugais seront jugés par les consuls *ou par quelque autre autorité Portugaise*. C'est là, assurément, une garantie suffisante que le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Impériale n'aurait pas à craindre, non-seulement les résultats de l'absence d'une autorité investie des pouvoirs judiciaires définitifs, mais encore ceux du manque de compétence des vice-consuls.

C'est ainsi que le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Très-Fidèle a réglementé l'exercice de la juridiction civile et criminelle concédée par la Chine au Portugal dans le Traité de 1888, bien que ses agents dans les divers districts consulaires de l'Empire Chinois appartiennent tous à la catégorie des consuls *missi*.

Ainsi, le Portugal n'a nullement violé les clauses de son Traité avec l'Empire du Japon, et son silence, sur lequel s'appuie le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Impériale, n'a pu faire, contrairement aux usages internationaux, supposer qu'il abandonnait l'exercice de droits stipulés spécialement entre les deux Pays. Au contraire, comme il est dit dans la protestation présentée par M. Collin de Plancy, Chargé d'affaires *ad interim* et Gérant du consulat général de Portugal à Tōkyō, c'est la promulgation du Décret Impérial du 14 Juillet 1892 qui a annulé ces clauses par un acte absolument unilatéral, sans l'assentiment du Gouvernement Portugais. Les conditions que le Droit international exige ne se sont pas non plus montrées assez évidentes pour laisser admettre, en face de la justice et de l'égalité, un acte politique qui, venant d'une nation si empressée à marcher dans la voie du progrès et de la civilisation et par là si digne de sympathie, a,—du fait qu'il semblait unique et n'avait encore été dirigé contre aucune des Nations qui ont des Traités avec le Japon—, blessé la sincérité de l'ancienne amitié du Portugal.

II.

Le Décret Royal qui a supprimé le consulat de carrière à Tokyo ayant été promulgué en Novembre 1891, une notification du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Impériale, datée

du 8 Janvier 1892, priait le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Très-Fidèle de réfléchir et de rétablir le consulat ; il fut aussitôt répondu par une note du 19 Janvier "que le consulat "ne serait pas supprimé et qu'un nouveau titulaire allait remplacer celui qui occupait "ce poste jusqu'alors."

La situation politique du Portugal était alors très délicate.

Le Cabinet qui avait signé le Décret du 2 Novembre 1891 avait remis le pouvoir à un autre Cabinet auquel s'imposait la responsabilité d'une nouvelle orientation politique et administrative. Un ensemble de conjonctures extraordinaires bien connues de tous, qui obligeait à une politique énergique à l'intérieur et exigeait la plus grande attention à l'extérieur, contraignait le Portugal, malgré sa meilleure volonté, non pas à garder le silence vis-à-vis de la demande du Gouvernement Japonais, mais à retarder la réglementation de sa représentation à Tōkyō.

Ainsi, en suivant pas à pas la marche de cette question, on arrive aisément à la conclusion que le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Très-Fidèle, soit par les affirmations répétées de toutes ses lettres officielles, soit par la désignation du Représentant de la France comme son Représentant diplomatique et consulaire à Tōkyō, soit plus tard par la nomination d'un consul de carrière, soit encore, *ipso facto*, par le rétablissement du *statu quo ante*, a eu toujours en vue de satisfaire les désirs du Japon de la manière la plus conforme aux intérêts des deux Pays.

En effet, il n'a jamais démenti sa première réponse à la notification du Gouvernement Impérial du 8 Janvier 1892.

Le 19 Janvier, on assurait au Gouvernement Impérial que le consulat de première classe à Tōkyō ne serait pas supprimé, et la nouvelle réorganisation des services du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères, autorisée par le Parlement, le 26 Février 1892 et datée du 13 Décembre de cette même année, démontre qu'il ne l'a pas été. Il restait seulement, conformément aux mesures que le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Très-Fidèle avait prises pour la régularisation de ses finances, à choisir un agent d'une Puissance amie qui acceptât de représenter comme Consul et Chargé d'affaires les intérêts du Portugal et des sujets Portugais. Le Gouvernement Portugais se fondait, en ce point, sur les stipulations du Traité de 1860, dans lesquelles il est expressément déclaré que "le Portugal et ses sujets jouiront de tous les priviléges, com-"modités et avantages qui ont été ou seront à l'avenir accordés par Sa Majesté "l'Empereur du Japon au Gouvernement et aux sujets de toute autre nation." L'absence d'objections faites à la situation analogue de la Suède et de la Norwége lui servait aussi d'exemple.

Pour arriver à cette fin, le Gouvernement Portugais a sollicité le consentement nécessaire du Gouvernement de la République Française. Ce fait,—qui ne pouvait être ignoré du Ministre plénipotentiaire de Sa Majesté Impériale à Paris et à Lisbonne—, ajouté à la circonstance que le nombre considérable de sujets Portugais répandus

dans tout le Japon,—lesquels il fallait protéger et aux intérêts desquels il fallait veiller—, rendait difficile l'assentiment de la France, ce fait, disons-nous, démontre que le retard à l'exécution des promesses contenues dans sa notification du 19 Janvier était loin de traduire un manque de bonne volonté de la part du Portugal.

Le 23 Mars, le Gouvernement Portugais ordonnait au consul, M. José Loureiro, de quitter Tōkyō; non seulement cet ordre n'était pas en contradiction avec la note du 19 Janvier, mais il en était la confirmation; le Gouvernement Portugais attendait, en effet, l'assentiment prochain du Représentant de la France, et il avait la pleine confiance que le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Impériale ne saurait promulguer la révocation des stipulations du Traité, avant d'avoir reçu du Portugal une résolution quelconque, mais exprimée d'une façon positive et catégorique.

Les difficultés d'administration intérieure de l'Etat subsistaient et, avec elles, la nécessité de les résoudre, lorsque, le 27 Mai 1892, Mgr Ayres de Gouvêa prit la direction du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères. Ce nouveau Ministre employa les mêmes efforts pour résoudre, dans l'intérêt des deux Gouvernements, l'affaire de la juridiction au Japon.

Le 14 Juin, le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Impériale, tirant encore argument du retrait du consul Portugais, notifiait au Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Très-Fidèle que, celui-ci n'ayant point régularisé sa représentation consulaire pour assurer la juridiction Portugaise, le Gouvernemant Japonais allait prendre, par l'intermédiaire des Tribunaux de l'Empire, l'administration de la justice sur les sujets Portugais; toutefois, comme il ne voulait pas agir sans avoir avisé au préalable le Gouvernement Portugais, il attendrait jusqu'au 1er Juillet.

Le 18 Juin, le Ministre Plénipotentiaire de Portugal au Japon notifiait au Gouvernement Impérial que, d'après un télégramme reçu, son Gouvernement allait procéder, relativement à sa représentation consulaire et diplomatique à Tōkyō, au mieux des relations de bonne amitié existant entre les deux Pays et au mieux également de leurs mutuels intérêts.

A cette notification on n'a pas fait l'honneur d'un accusé de réception.

La même affirmation était faite, à Lisbonne, au Ministre de Sa Majesté Impériale par le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Très-Fidèle, qui annonçait à cet Envoyé qu'une réponse à la déclaration du Gouvernement Japonais serait faite en temps opportun.

Le 14 Juillet 1892, était promulgué le Décret Impérial qui *abrogeait* les Articles 4, 5, 6 et 7 du Traité de 1860, malgré la Note du Gouvernement Impérial adressée au consul, M. José Loureiro, le 10 Juin; cette Note assurait que le Gouvernement Japonais "regrettait que ses représentations n'eussent pas encore obtenu une réponse "satisfaisante, ce qui l'obligeait à pourvoir à l'exercice de la juridiction *pendant le temps* "*où elle demeurait en suspens.*" (*I regret that my representations have not yet elicited any*

satisfactory response, since it compels the Imperial Gouvernment to make provision for the exercise during the interim of the lapsed jurisdiction). Cependant, depuis le départ du consul général de Portugal jusqu'à la publication dudit Décret, aucun évènement n'avait fait entrevoir l'urgence de cette promulgation ni présupposer que cette mesure politique fût d'un grand intérêt pour la justice et pour la tranquillité des sujets Portugais; en effet, nonobstant le départ du consul de première classe, l'exercice de la juridiction civile et criminelle ne restait pas suspendu faute d'un agent compétent pour l'exercer, car les vice-consuls, qui n'avaient pas été supprimés, demeuraient juges des questions peu graves et la Légation de Portugal accréditée près de Sa Majesté Impérale pouvait encore statuer en due forme sur la manière de procéder dans les cas de plus grande importance, tant que le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Très-Fidèle n'avait pas mené à bon terme la solution de toute l'affaire, c'est-à-dire, n'avait pas mis fin à la situation considérée par le Gouvernement Japonais comme *intérimaire*.

Au mois d'Août suivant, le Représentant de la France fut nommé Gérant du consulat général de Portugal à Tōkyō et Chargè d'affaires *ad interim*; ainsi fureut accomplies les promesses du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Très-Fidèle, qui conférait à une autorité très compétente l'exercice de l'administration de la justice sur les sujets portugais.

Reconnu lui-même, au mois d'Août, par le Gouvernement Impérial, dans sa double qualité de Consul général et de Chargé d'affaires, le Représentant de la France se vit refuser toutefois d'exercer la juridiction portugaise; pourtant, au mois de Février de l'année courante, le Gouvernement de Portugal, toujours guidé par son esprit de modération et de conciliation et par son vif désir de rendre, d'une façon également satisfaisante pour les deux Pays, leurs relations normales, a nommé à Tōkyō un consul *missus*; il revenait ainsi entièrement au *statû quo ante* et espérait que le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Impériale, poussé sans doute lui-même par les meilleures dispositions, ne laisserait pas, à son tour, que de concourir pour la réalisation de la même fin.

On ne doit certes pas moins espérer des anciennes et cordiales relations qui, depuis des siècles, ont toujours existé entre l'Empire du Soleil Levant et la Nation de l'Occident qui, la première, a abordé sur ses plages.

Légation de Portugal à Tōkyō, le 24 Juin 1893.

Copy.

(Translation).

Legation of Portugal in Japan.

MEMORANDUM.

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The Treaty concluded between Portugal and Japan the 3rd of August 1860, confers, in Articles 4,5,6, & 7, upon Portuguèse Consuls, or other Portuguese authority, the right to exercise civil and criminal jurisdiction over Portuguese subjects according to the laws of Portugal.

Neither in any of the Articles of that Treaty, nor in any act or convention concluded subsequently between the governments of the two countries, is thèir any express stipulation that the authorities charged with the exercise of that jurisdiction must be competent functionaries in legal matters, or Consuls Missi; but on the contrary, as the Government of H.I.M. itself admits, the duties pertaining to the exercise of such jurisdiction have always been performed by Consular functionaries appointed and accepted in the Empire of Japan, and not belonging to the category of Consuls Missi. Nevertheless, although grave questions have rarely arisen between the subjects of Portugal, or between them and Japanese, the government of His Most Faithful Majesty, upon the solicitation of the government of H.I.M., created at Tokio, in 1883, a Consulate of the 1st class. In acting thus the Portuguese Govern ment were actuated by the belief that, in view of the revision of the Treaties concluded between Japan and the European Powers - a revision, the preliminaries of which had then been

discussed

discussed in a conference, and the realization of which has not yet been secured - it was requisite to safeguard the commercial interests of Portuguese subjects in the Empire.

Later, however, the Government of H.M.F.M. considering that it was proper to subordinate all the other Consulates in the Empire to its Consulate of the 1st class in Tokio decreed that the jurisdiction of the latter Consulate should extend over the several Portuguese Consulates established in the other cities of Japan open to the residence and commerce of Europeans; those posts were at the same time transformed into Vice Consulates, the incumbents retaining the honors of Consuls, the object of this measure, in conformity with the clear and positive intention of His Most Faithful Majesty's Government, was not to assure the more complete administration of justice.

Finally, on the 12th of November 1891, the government of H.M.F.M. for grave and imperious reasons based solely upon the economic reorganization of the public service, modified that of the Department of Foreign Affairs and suppressed the Consulate of the 1st class at Tokio. Important reductions were necessary in the expenses of the State. The express intention of Portugal was not to abandon its rights or to neglect the duties to which it was bound by the Treaty of 1860, between itself and the Empire of Japan. Indeed, following the Treaty, Portugal has the right to accredit in the Empire Consuls or any other Consular authority to exercise Consular jurisdiction without designation of rank or class.

However,

However, after the opening of negotiations the object of which was to arrive by mutual understanding, at a result equal ly satisfactory to the two parties - negotiations which on the part of the Portuguese Government have always been based upon a desire to satisfy the wishes of the Government of Japan regarding the re-establishmnet of the Consulate of the 1st class in Tokio, but the solution of which could not be hastened because of political and constitutional reasons - the Imperial Government promulgated its decree of the 14th of July, 1892, by which it abrogated Articles 4,5,6,& 7 of the Treaty with Portugal, thus suppressing by a simple unilateral decision the rights conceded, and ignoring even the obligations which it had undertaken and which formed as one may say, the original basis of the Treaty.

It is indisputable that from Articles 4,5,6,&, of the Treaty of the 3rd of August 1860, no one inferred, neither was it possible to infer, that Portugal was forced to maintain for its subjects enjoying the rights of exterritoriality, titular Consuls <u>de Carriere</u> in the different Consular posts. But following the most elementary principles upon which the arrangement of a Consular establishment rests, it ought to demand of its functionaries, even merchants, the qualities which guarantee the most honest administration of justice.

The questions which have arisen under the Treaty in the Empire, whether between Portuguese, or between Portuguese and Japanese, are of slight gravity and small importance. The

Portuguese

Portuguese codes, civil penal and commercial are not so elevated in interpretation or so difficult of application that the Vice Consuls of Portugal in Japan are incapable of utilizing them in all cases which may be presented. The jurisdictional competence which has been conferred by the Treaty of 1860 upon the Consuls and other Portuguese authorities has not been annulled by the fact of the subjection of all the Consular posts to the Consulate of the 1st class at Tokio. The Imperial Government acknowledge this, moreover, when they say that the different Consuls exercised that jurisdiction in affairs of minor importance.

It is therefore evident in the face of right as of reason, that the act of the Government of H.M.F.M. which suppressed the Consulate of the 1st class in Tokio did not tend to contravene Articles 4,5,6,&7, of the Treaty of 1860 nor to abandon the privileges which appertain thereto. Its manifest intention, on the contrary was to replace the Consul of Portugal by the Agent of a friendly country, as in the case of Sweden and Norway, whose representation is confided, by con sent of the Government of H.I.M. to the Legation of the Netherlands at Tokio, in all that concerns not only diplomatic affairs but also the exercise of civil and criminal jurisdiction over the subjects of Sweden and Norway.

That such is the case is shown by the fact that the Representative of France in Tokio has been designated to assume charge of the Portuguese Consulate in the Capital and to act as Charge'd'Affaires ad interim. That nomination was not, however, in any wise the consequence of the abrogation of

jurisdiction

jurisdiction resulting from the Imperial Decree of the 14th of July 1892, but was the realization of the intention of the government of H.M.F.M. positivly manifested already by the notification of the 19th of January and the 22nd of March 1892

It could not have been otherwise. The causes which determined the creation of the Consulate of the 1st class at Tokio, with a Consul Missus, as well as the subjection of the Vice Consuls to the jurisdiction of this Consular district, were not the consequence of any modification whatever of Articles 4,5,6,&7, of the Treaty made by accord between the two high contracting parties. They simply followed the decree which on December 11th 1883 established the Consulate of the 1st class "on account of the Treaties which had been proposed "by Japan and with the object of favoring Portuguese commerce "and subjects."

The suppression of that Consulate, founded purely upon financial causes, consequently did not violate the clauses of the existing Treaty, because those clauses were not agreed to upon the condition as a sine qua non that the Consular post should be maintained in the state it was in 1891. For the same reason that suppression has not by any means demonstrated that Portugal abandoned with those clauses, her right of extra territorial jurisdiction.

To conclude otherwise would certainly be to think that the government of H.M.F.M. was able to violate the public law by submitting its subjects to foreign jurisdiction, without receiving in return any kind of advantage or privilege which is the peculiar situation in which Portuguese are actually found.

Such supposition is assuredly untenable.

Without doubt Consuls de Carriere would have best suited the Consular service; but it is also uncontestable that the Powers are not obliged to maintain those Consuls in their districts, above all when the stipulations of the Treaties do not compell it, as in the present case, and when financial considerations grave though momentary, do not permit them to charge the revenue with the maintainance of those functionaries. In cases like this, to make sure of a good service, the governments are surrounded by all the guarantees which the laws exact from the authorities who are charged with the appointment of Consuls and with guarding the interests of their Governemts as well as those of their country's subjects in foreign countries, the bases of those guarantees being intelligence allied to respectable character and to honesty which is above distrust.

Such are the principal conditions which guided the Consul General in the nomination of those Consular authorities and which determined the Royal confirmation in order that the exercise of the functions which are incumbent upon Consular authorities in general, as well as the exercise of those which are demanded more especially by Treaties such as that between Portugal and Japan should not suffer for want of the qualities requisite in Consular agents and that that want should not prejudice the interests of subjects or the good administration of extra-territorial justice.

Thus, it is evident notwithstanding the assertions of the late

late Consul Mr. Jose' Loureiro - assertions which the Government of H.I.M. invokes and judges definitive - that the Vice Consuls of Portugal in Japan have not lost their competence in the matters of civil and criminal jurisdiction by the fact of the suppression of the Consulate de Carriere in Tokio, for the simple reason that that suppression did not sweep away the other Consular posts or (eliminate!) elevate in them the competence which had been recognized and conferred in 1860.

The Government of H.I.M. itself asserts in its Memo. of of the 28th July 1892, that until the 14th of July, the date of the Imperial Decree, all Portuguese subjects fully enjoyed (possessed) all the benefits and advantages resulting from the fact that Articles 4,5,6,&7 were in "full and complete "operation." It is thus tacitly recognized that all Portuguese Consular authority in Japan, whether it is or is not subject to the Consulate of the 1st class, is able completely and fully, in virtue of said Articles, to exercise jurisdiction civil and criminal over Portuguese subjects.

If then those Vice Consuls though subordinated to the Consulate of the 1st class, were competent to judge freely and independently of that Consulate in minor causes - as the fact really shows since the Treaty of 1860 has been put into force and until the day of the abrogation of the Articles in question by the Government of H.I.M. - how could they have been deprived of this power when the Consulate de Carriere ceased to exist in virtue of a legal measure?

Did the defect in the competence of the Portuguese Consular authorities have its origin in the lack of special

qualifications

qualifications?

Assuredly such an affirmation cannot be established by solid deductions, because those Vice Consuls exercised criminal jurisdiction, without the least complaint having been made since 1887 to the Consul General, and continued to exercise it until measures were taken to replace them.

It must be added also that conformably with the general laws of Portugal, as well as with the instructions given on the 18th of September 1860, by the Chief of the Legation of Portugal in Japan, and published officially to guide the Consular authorities in the exercise of jurisdiction, those functionaries, in cases where a grave offence should compel an accusation against a Portuguese, were to arrest the accused and to send him to the tribunals of Macao, accompanied by a report made at the Consulate, following the rules of the Portuguese Consular Regulations.

If even it is admitted that the intention of the Portuguese Government was to suppress completely its Consular representation at Tokio, the rôle of Consul of the 1st class in the definitive judgment of causes would be exercised by the judges of the tribunals of Macao, who according to the general laws of Portugal can go to the place where the offence has been committed and there proceed to try the accused, and that method of procedure is, besides, perfectly conformable to the Articles of the Treaty which says that the subjects of Portugal, shall be judged by the Consuls or by any other Portuguese authorities. That is, assuredly, a guarantee sufficient

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to remove the apprehension of the Government of H.I.M. not only as regards the result of the absence of authority invested with definitive judicial powers but also respecting the inconveniences anticipated from want of competence on the part of Vice Consuls.

It is thus that the Government of H.M.F.M. has regulated the exercise of jurisdiction civil and criminal conceded by China to Portugal in the Treaty of 1888, through its agents in the divers Consular districts in the Empire of China belonging to the category of Consuls Missi.

It follows, in consequence, that Portugal has not in the least violated the clauses of her Treaty with the Empire of Japan, and her silence, upon which the Government of H.I.M. depends as an argument, is not sufficient when opposed to international usage to warrant the assumption that Portugal had abandoned the exercise of the rights specially stipulated between the two countries. On the contrary, as is said in the protest presented by M. Collin de Plancy, Charge'd'Affaires ad interim and in charge of the Consulate General of Portugal at Tokio, it is the promulgation of the Imperial Decree of the 14th of July 1892, which has annulled those clauses by an act absolutely unilateral without the assent of the Government of Portugal. The conditions which International law demands are too self-evident to permit in the face of justice and of equality, a political act which, coming from a nation so desirous to advance in the path of progress and of civilization and in that way so deserving of sympathy, has - an action which seems unique

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and which has not yet been directed against any other nation having Treaty relations with Japan - wounded the ancient and sincere friendship of Portugal.

2.

The Royal Decree which suppressed the Consulate de Carr iere at Tokio, having been promulgated in Nov. 1891, a notification from the Governm nt of H.I.M. dated 8th of January 1892, requested the Governemt of H.M.F.M. to reconsider their action and to re-establish the Consulate; it was immediately replied — in a note of date the 19th of January "that the "Consulate would not be suppressed and that a new titulaire is "going to replace him who had occupied the post until then."

The political situation in Portugal was then very delicate.

The Cabinet which had signed the Decree of the 12th of Nov. 1891 had surrendered power to another Cabinet upon which was imposed the responsibility of the new Oriental policy and administration. This extraordinary conjunction of circumstances which, as was well understood by all required an energetic domestic policy and exacted the greatest attention to exterior affairs, constrained Portugal notwithstanding her desire not to keep silence vis-a-vis the request of the Japanese Government to defer the regulation of her representation at Tokio.

Thus following, step by step, the progress of this question, the conclusion is easily deducible that the Government of H.M.F.M. by the assertions repeated in all the official letters; by the designation of the Representative of France

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as its Diplomatic and Consular representative at Tokio; and and later by the nomination of a Consul de Carriere and also ipso facto, by the re-establishment of the statu quo ante, has always desired to satisfy the wishes of Japan by a due regard for the interests of the two countries.

In effect it has never contradicted its first response to the notification of the Imperial Government of January 8, 1892.

On the 19th of January it assured the Imperial Government that the Consulate of the first class at Tokio would not be suppressed and the new re-organization of the services of the Ministery of Foreign Affairs authorized by the Parliament, the 26th of February 1892, and dated the 13th of December of that same year, demonstrates that it has not been. It then remained only, conformably with the measures that the Government of H.M.F.M. had taken to regulate its finances to choose an Agent of a friendly Power who might consent to represent as Consul General and Charge'd'Affaires the interests of Portugal and of its subjects. The Government of Portugal has depend ed in this point, upon the stipulations of the Treaty of 1860, in which it is expressly declared that "Portugal and its sub "jects shall enjoy all privileges; accommodations and advanta- "ges which have been, or shall be in the future, accorded to "the Government and subjects of any other nation." The absence of objections makes the situation analogous to that of Sweden and Norway, which also serve as an example.

To attain this end the Portuguese Government solicited the necessary consent of the Government of the French Republic

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This fact - of which the Minister Plenipotentiary of H.I.M. at Paris and Lisbon cannot be ignorant - added to the circumstance that the considerable number of Portuguese subjects scattered throughout Japan - who had to be protected and whose interests had to be guarded made the assent of France difficult - this fact we say demonstrates that the delay in the execution of the promise contained in the notification of January 19, is not susceptible of being regarded as a want of good will on the part of Portugal.

On the 23rd of March the Portuguese Government ordered the Consul Mr. Jose Loureiro to leave Tokio, not only was that order not in contradiction of the note of the 19th of January but it was in conformity with it; the Government of Portugal awaited, in effect the expected assent of the Representative of France; and it was fully confident that the Government of H.I.M. would not promulgate the revocation of the stipulations of the Treaty before receiving from Portugal a positive and categorical intimation of its intentions.

There were difficulties in the domestic administration of the State which it was necessary to adjust when on the 27, May 1892, Mgr Ayres de Gowdea assumed direction of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The new Minister made the same endeavor to adjust the affairs of jurisdiction in Japan in the interest of the two Governments. On the 14th of June the Government of H.I.M. resuming the argument regarding the withdrawal of the Portuguese Consul, notified H.M.F.M.'s Government that Portugal not having regulated its Consular representation so as to guarantee Portuguese jurisdiction, the Government of

Japan

Japan must by means of the tribunals of the Empire assume the administration of justice over the subjects of Portugal; it was added however as the Imperial Government did not wish to act without having previously advised the Portuguese Government, it would wait until the 1st of July.

On the 18th of June the Minister Plen. of Portugal in Japan notified the Imperial Government that he had received a telegram from his Government assuring him that action would be taken concerning the Diplomatic and Consular representation of Portugal at Tokio with the object of improving the amicable relations of the two countries and of enhancing, equally, their mutual interests.

That notification has not had the honor of an acknowledgment.

The same affirmation was made at Lisbon to the Minister of H.I.M. by the Government of H.M.F.M. who announced to that Envoy that a response to the declaration of the Government of Japan would be made in due time.

The Imperial Decree which abrogated Articles 4,5,6,&7, of the Treaty of 1860, was promulgated on the 14th of July 1892, notwithstanding the note of the Imperial Government addressed to Consul M. Jose Loureiro on the 10th of June; that note contained the assurance that the Government of Japan regretted "that its representations had not yet elicited any satifactory "response, since it compelled it to make provision during the "interim for the exercise of the lapsed jurisdiction." Nevertheless nothing had occurred after the departure of the Consul

General

General of Portugal and up to the time of the publication of the said decree that made it apparent that the promulgation was urgent or which justified the assumption that such a political measure was essential to the rights or to the safety of Portuguese subjects. In fact notwithstanding the departure of the Consul of the 1st class, the exercise of civil and criminal jurisdiction was not suspended in default of the presence of competent agents to exercise it, because the Vice Consuls whose offices had not been suppressed, remained judges of questions not of a grave characted and the Legation of Portugal accredited near H.I.M. was able to determine in due form upon questions of procedure in cases of great importance. So far was the Government of H.M.F.M. from concluding the whole matter, that is to say, from putting an end to the situation which the Government of Japan regarded as provisional. In the month of August following the Representative of France was placed in charge of the Consulate General of Portugal in Tokioand was nominated as Charge'd'Affaires ad interim; and thus the obligations of the Government of H.M.F.M. were fulfilled by conferring upon a very competent authority the exercise of the administration of justice over Portuguese subjects

Although recognized in the month of August by the Imperial Government in his double capacity of Consul General and Charge'd'Affaires the Representative of France was nevertheless not permitted to exercise Portuguese jurisdiction. However in the month of February of this year the Government of Portugal guided by a spirit of moderation and conciliation

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and by a lively desire to restore their normal relations in a manner equally satisfactory to the two countries has nominated at Tokio a Consul Missi; it thus returns entirely to the statu quo ante and trusts that the Government of H.I.M. actuated no doubt by the best disposition will in turn omit no effort to contribute to the realization of the same end.

Certainly not less should be expected from the prolonged and cordial relations, which have always existed between the Empire of the Rising Sun and that western nation, which was the first to visit its shores.

Legation of Portugal at Tokio,
June 24, 1893.

Enclosure No. 2 with Mr. Dunn's No. 10.

Strictly Confidential.

MEMORANDUM.

TRANSLATION.

MEMORANDUM

In response to the Memorandum dated June 24th, 1893, which was communicated by His Excellency His Most Faithful Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Imperial Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs June 26th, 1893.

The several communications from the Imperial Government to the Government of His Most Faithful Majesty, beginning with the telegram of June 14th, 1892, from His Imperial Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs, and ending with the Note from His Imperial Majesty's Representative at the Court of Lisbon, dated July 20th, 1892, contain, in varying language but in equally unequivocal terms, the declaration that the withdrawal of the Portuguese Consul-General from Japan had, in fact, left the exercise of the jurisdiction reserved by the Treaty of 1860 to Portugal unprovided for; those communications were equally explicit concerning the inevitable consequences flowing from the situation created by the actual enforcement of the Royal Decree of November 12th, 1891.

The replies from the Government of Portugal did not contain the least intimation that the declaration of the Imperial Government was even questionable. They were silent as to the course of action contemplated by Portugal in order to place the exercise of Portuguese Consular jurisdiction on a satisfactory footing, and they were even destitute of an assurance that the default complained of would be remedied.

In the earlier correspondence on the subject the statement was repeatedly advanced by the Imperial Government, that the jurisdiction acquired by Portugal under her Treaty with Japan was apparently vested in the Portuguese Consul-General at Tokio alone, but that correspondence fails to disclose any denial on the part of Portugal of that statement.

The Memorandum now under reply contains the first suggestion which has reached the Imperial Government that the Portuguese Vice-Consuls were clothed with any independent jurisdictional powers, or that the suppression of the Consulate-General did not leave the exercise of Portuguese Consular jurisdiction wholly unprovided for.

That Memorandum bears date June 24th, 1893, that is to say, more than one year after the Imperial Government had announced to His Most Faithful Majesty's Government their intention of assuming, at a date named, jurisdiction in respect of Portuguese subjects, in consequence of the failure of the Government of His Most Faithful Majesty to make provision for the due exercise of the jurisdiction in question, and nearly twelve months after the Government of His Majesty the Emperor had, upon the declared, but uncontradicted, proposition that the Government of Portugal was in clear default in the matter of such jurisdiction, taken upon themselves the duty of exercising the abandoned authority.

Nor can it in justice or right reason, be urged that the data upon which the Imperial Government based their final judgment were insufficient. The declaration contained in the Notes from the Portuguese Representative to His Imperial Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs, dated respectively March 17th and May 3rd, 1887; the statements advanced by His Most Faithful Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires in his Notes of July 2nd, 1887, and May 18th, 1892, to His Imperial Majesty's Minister for Foreign

Affairs, and the admission embodied in his Memorandum of February, 1892, taken together, surely warranted, if they did not compel, the conclusion which the Imperial Government deliberately and in good faith arrived at on the subject of the judicial competence of the Portuguese Consul-General at Tokio. The withdrawal by Portugal of the one Portuguese official in whom the Imperial Government had, with good and sufficient reason, supposed was confided the jurisdiction reserved by Treaty, without any intimation as to the subsequent exercise of that jurisdiction, such as was given when the office of Consulate-General was established, and the inexplicable reticence of His Most Faithful Majesty's Government in the presence of declarations from the Imperial Government which, if inexact, imposed upon the Government to which they were addressed not only the right but the duty of contradiction, led to the equally unassailable conviction, that the suppression of the Consulate-General of Portugal at Tokio had actually extinguished the only Tribunal competent to exercise Portuguese Consular jurisdiction in Japan.

Except, therefore, from an historical point of view, the question whether the withdrawal of the Portuguese Consul-General did in fact create a hiatus in the matter of the administration of Portuguese justice in Japan, is at this time wholly immaterial.

The various announcements made by the accredited Representatives of Portugal as to the effect of the modifications introduced into the Portuguese Consular service in 1887, and the silent acquiescence of His Most Faithful Majesty's Government in the repeatedly declared conclusion logically drawn by the Imperial Government from those announcements—an acquiescence tantamount to consent—created an estoppel against the Government of Portugal, in regard to the actual judicial situation arising out of the withdrawal of the Portuguese Consul-General from Japan, which cannot now be overcome or evaded.

Had His Most Faithful Majesty's Government at any time prior to July 14th, 1892, intimated that the suppression of the Consulate-General had not disturbed the due administration of Portuguese justice in Japan, it may be taken for granted that, notwithstanding the apparent conflict between such an intimation and the earlier declarations of the Diplomatic Agents of Portugal respecting the purpose and consequence of the establishment of the Consulate-General, the Imperial Ordinance would have been withheld. While, therefore, the statement on this branch of the subject contained in the Memorandum of June 24th might very properly, and no doubt with effect, have been advanced in order to prevent contemplated action, it manifestly cannot now be assigned as the basis of a demand for the withdrawal of action already taken, which has become definitive.

And, equally, it is now too late to present in support of the claim for the restoration of Portuguese Consular jurisdiction those other explanations which find a place in the Portuguese Memorandum.

The embarrassments under which Portugal labored justly entitled her to the sympathy of the civilized world, and had the Government of His Most Faithful Majesty, with the same degree of frankness that characterizes the statements in their Memorandum, advanced those explanations as a reason why final action should be delayed; had they signified, as they now do, that it was their intention to confide the jurisdiction formerly exercised by their Consul-General to the official authorities of a friendly Power, it cannot be doubted but what the Imperial Government would gladly have seized the opportunity to testify anew the sincerity of their ancient friendship by postponing the measure which forms the subject of the present discussion.

But not a suggestion, not even a hint, was made which Japan could avail of as a reasonable excuse for continued inaction.

Consequently, having in view the attitude of indifference to the course of events manifested by Portugal, and considering also the paramount interest and responsibility of the Imperial Government in the matter of the due administration of justice throughout His Imperial Majesty's Dominions, the promulgation of the Imperial Ordinance became an absolute necessity.

In the deliberate judgment of the Imperial Government their action of July 14th cannot be regarded as precipitate and they are equally convinced that it was not inconsistent with the recognized principles of International Law.

History is replete with instances in which privileges and advantages secured by international compacts have become extinct by abandonment, and precedents are not wanting in which States have been compelled to resume the exercise of delegated authority, because of defection on the part of Governments to which such authority had been conditionally accorded. But it is not believed that history furnishes an example which, having regard to all the attendant circumstances, indicates a greater measure of forbearance, or is more in consonance with the law and usage of Nations, than the present case.

More than eight months intervened between the date of the Royal Decree suppressing the Portuguese Consulate-General and the promulgation of the Imperial Ordinance which was rendered necessary by such suppression. Over six months elapsed after the Imperial Government invited the attention of the Government of Portugal to the subject before final action was taken. The Imperial Government did not take the decisive step until nearly two months after His Most Faithful Majesty's Government had been made acquainted with the inevitable consequences that must follow the failure on the part of Portugal to make suitable arrangements for the due administration of justice, and finally, a month separated the last announcement of the Imperial Government to Portugal on the subject and the promulgation of the Imperial Ordinance. Surely these several dates do not betray undue haste on the part of Japan. On the contrary, in the estimation of the Imperial Government, they indicate a sincere desire to consult so far as possible the convenience of His Most Faithful Majesty's Government. The promulgation of the Imperial Ordinance was the direct and logical consequence of the situation brought about by the issuance and enforcement of the Royal Decree, and except upon the supposition that the repeated and unequivocal declarations of His Imperial Majesty's Government existed in pronunciamento only, it is difficult to understand why the final Act of His Imperial Majesty should have occasioned surprise or been unexpected.

For the reasons which it is hoped have already been made abundantly clear in this Memorandum, the Imperial Government are compelled to regard the facts and conclusions leading up to the promulgation of the Imperial Ordinance as beyond the range of profitable discussion. They are nevertheless willing at this time, without waiving their right, to explain in a friendly and conciliatory spirit those circumstances connected with that measure which, from any cause, may appear to be obscure. In doing so, however, it seems desirable that they should at the same time attract attention to the more important points in the Portuguese Memorandum, in respect of which they think they are able to perceive erroneous impressions, or conclusions not wholly consistent with the surrounding circumstances, although the investigation may to some extent trench

upon the question of the relative judicial status of Portuguese Consular officers in Japan prior to July 14th, 1892.

The Portuguese Memorandum in support of the contention as to the former independent judicial competence of the Portuguese Vice-Consuls, lays down the proposition that the sole motive leading up to the changes of 1883 and 1887, may be found in the proposals made by Japan to revise her Treaties, coupled with the desire of His Most Faithful Majesty's Government to promote Portuguese commerce and the interests of Portuguese subjects. The Imperial Government are unable to share the conviction entertained by the Portuguese Government on this subject, so far at least as the question of Treaty Revision was concerned. In their former Memorandum His Imperial Majesty's Government expressed the opinion that the modifications introduced into Portuguese Consular service in 1883 and 1887 were the outcome of representations emanating from themselves. While the question is not perhaps of vital importance, it is nevertheless of sufficient moment to justify the Imperial Government in indicating the grounds upon which their opinion was founded.

At the Treaty Revision Conference of 1882 the first question brought under discussion was the proposition advanced by the Japanese Delegates to the effect that Consular jurisdiction should be reserved to Consuls *de carrière*. The Representatives of Japan advanced in support of the proposition those arguments which to-day influence the attitude of the Imperial Government on the same subject. The Delegates of the several Powers represented at the Conference admitted the cogency of the reasons assigned on behalf of Japan against the continued exercise of jurisdiction by Merchant Consuls, and so far as they were competent to act in the absence of specific instructions, they gave their adhesion to the proposition of the Japanese Delegates.

At the time the question was thus disposed of Portugal was not represented at the Conference.

After Senhor Graça took his seat the question did not occupy the attention of the Conference. It consequently devolved upon His Imperial Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs to explain to His Most Faithful Majesty's Representative, apart from the deliberations of the Conference, the numerous considerations that lay at the foundation of Japan's demand.

During the succeeding year the post of Consulate of the first Class was established by Portugal at Tokio and a Consul *Missus* assigned thereto.

Having regard to the sequence of events and being unable to discover any reasons for the new departure other than those presented by Count Inouye to Senhor Graça, the Imperial Government not unnaturally attributed the appointment to that recognition of their just and reasonable demands which they were entitled to expect.

Nor is it possible for the Imperial Government to discover from the records which are accessible to them any possible connection between the question of Treaty Revision and the establishment of the Consulate of the first Class.

Mr. Loureiro was appointed to the newly created Consulate in December, 1883, and arrived at his post of duty during the following April. For some time after he entered upon his Consular functions he was without any Diplomatic character whatever. The negotiations in connection with Treaty Revision were then as they are now, of a purely Diplomatic nature. The distinction between Consular functions and the attributes of Diplomatic officers—a distinction which has been defined by Portugal with a precision worthy of imitation—excluded Mr. Loureiro in his Consular capacity from the deliberations concerning the proposed modifications of Japan's International engagements.

Accordingly, in order that Mr. Loureiro might have a seat in the Conference, the early convocation of which was at the time anticipated, Senhor Souza Roza on the 13th June, 1884, announced in response to the express suggestion of Count Inouye that he had appointed Mr. Loureiro as Portuguese Chargé d'Affaires, "who in that diplo-"matic quality," he added, "is to represent Portugal in my absence at the final "Conference."

That His Most Faithful Majesty's Government were at the time equally free of any misapprehensions as to the Diplomatic disabilities under which their Consul of the first Class at Tokio labored, is shown by the fact that in May, 1884, they requested Her Britannic Majesty's Government to permit the British Minister at Tokio "to "represent Portugal at the forthcoming Conference."

Turning next to the reorganization effected in 1887, it is proper to point out that Mr. Loureiro's Commission and Exequatur as Consul-General post-dated the *sine die* adjournment of the Conference of 1886-7.

If, however, it is admitted that the reorganization was wholly dissociated from any idea of judicial reform, then the spontaneous assurances contained in the Note from His Most Faithful Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires dated July 2nd, 1887, as to the purpose and anticipated consequences of the modifications must be wholly set aside.

The Imperial Government find it impossible to concur with His Most Faithful Majesty's Govrnment in the view that no obligation rested upon Portugal, during the continuance of Portuguese Consular jurisdiction to select functionaries competent in a legal sense to exercise the surrendered jurisdiction, simply because the Treaty containing the jurisdictional grant was silent on the subject. The purpose for which jurisdiction was originally surrendered implied the existence of such an obligation; while the responsibilities inherently attaching to the Imperial Government in connection with the due administration of justice in Japan entitled them, standing solely upon the ground of practical and essential right, to expect that the persons appointed to exercise the jurisdiction in question should in all cases possess the requisite qualifications.

Under these circumstances the Imperial Government could not have been otherwise than gratified with the arrangement by which the Legation of the Netherlands was clothed with judicial competence in respect of the subjects of Sweden and Norway, since that arrangement was an ample assurance of the due administration of justice, and His Imperial Majesty's Government would have hailed with pleasure, as an equally satisfactory judicial guarantee, the assignment of Portuguese Consular jurisdiction to the Legation of France, had that assignment been made before the final and complete extinction of that jurisdiction.

But that jurisdiction having absolutly disappeared, the Imperial Government can not admit the possibility of its revival either directly, or indirectly by transference under the most favored nation clause in the Treaty of 1860. Had certain Articles of that Treaty, by title or designation, been extinguished, as would seem to be inferred in the Portuguese Memorandum, the most favored nation engagement, even then, would have been utterly powerless to restore the cancelled privileges. But the Imperial Government were careful to place the question beyond the range of discussion by announcing that the jurisdictional stipulations of the Treaty had ceased to exist. Hence if it were possible to claim under the clause guaranteeing equality of treatment participation in jurisdictional privileges enjoyed by other Powers, then it follows necessarily that that clause has also to that extent ceased to have vitality. If it were otherwise, if it were now possible for Portugal to demand, in virtue of that clause, the re-establishment of

Portuguese Consular jurisdiction, she might as often as it suited her interest or convenience fail or neglect to fulfill her conventional obligations in respect of such jurisdiction and then again at her pleasure and regardless of the rights of Japan, by the simple expedient of invoking that clause, resume the exercise of the lapsed authority. Such a construction of the mutual rights and obligations of the two Powers would be as opposed to right reason as it is contrary to the recognized rules governing the interpretation of international compacts.

In the Memorandum of June 24th Senhor Borja invites especial attention to the failure of the Imperial Government to reply to his Note of June 8th,* 1892, and it may accordingly be assumed that he attaches some importance to the silence of His Imperial Majesty's Government. The Note in question was regarded as a direct response to Viscount Enomotto's communication of February 19th previous. It contained nothing that could be construed into an assurance regarding the subsequent administration of justice. It did not even vouchsafe an indication of the course contemplated by Portugal in connection with the exercise of Consular jurisdiction. On the contrary, it added, if possible, to the uncertainty of the situation by intimating that Portugal's action might after all be of a transitory nature. The Imperial Government consequently were, and are still under the impression that in contemplation of diplomatic usage, which excludes acknowledgments of acknowledgements, no response from them was necessary, and they are certain that having in view the vagueness of the Note in the presence of a situation demanding above all things explicitness, no conclusions adverse to the contentions of the Imperial Government are deducible from the silence complained of.

His Imperial Majesty's Government find it necessary in the interest of a perfect understanding to reject the conclusion drawn in the Portuguese Memorandum from the words: "*jusqu'au 14 Juillet, date du Décret Impérial, tous les sujets Portugais joius-*"*saient pleinement de tous les bénéfices et avantages résultant du fait que les articles 4,*
"*5, 6 et 7, étaient en pleine et complète opération.*" Had the equivalent of those words been employed by the Imperial Government, it is possible that the conclusion might have been warranted. His Imperial Majesty's Government, however, did not say, neither did they intend to say that Portuguese subjects "*enjoyed fully*" any benefits or advantages whatever. They merely declared that such subjects "*were entitled*" to certain benefits and advantages. The distinction between the abstract right of enjoyment and the actual enjoyment of a given privilege is too apparent to require even indication.

It was solely because of the existence of that distinction and the consequences resulting from the impossibility of converting the former into the latter, owing to the failure of His Most Faithful Majesty's Government to provide the necessary machinery, that the Imperial Ordinance became essential.

The Imperial Government also desire to correct a misapprehension under which His Most Faithful Majesty's Government seem to labor regarding the true intent and meaning of the Note of June 10th, 1892, addressed to Mr. Loureiro on the eve of his departure from Japan by Viscount Enomotto. It would no doubt be a sufficient reply to the observations on the subject contained in the Portuguese Memorandum to point out that the Note in question could not under any conceivable circumstances, taking dates and the subsequent communications into consideration, have influenced the action

* In the Memorandum this Note is given the date of June 18th. The error disturbs the chronological order of events, and to a limited extent the deductions naturally springing from those events.

of His Most Faithful Majesty's Government, but the object of the Imperial Government, which is the promotion of a common accord, will, it is believed, be better served by an explanation dealing solely with the merits of the question.

At the time Mr. Loureiro took his departure from Japan the Imperial Government did not suppose that the Portuguese Government would wholly fail to make any provision for the exercise of jurisdiction. It was apparent that a hiatus would occur, but it was expected that the Government of His Most Faithful Majesty would take steps to remedy the omission. Consequently the Imperial Government were of opinion that it would only be necessary for them to make some transitory arrangement regarding the lapsed jurisdiction, pending the adoption by Portugal of the necessary permanent measures.

It was in this sense that the words "*during the interim*" were used. That the Government of His Imperial Majesty did not at the time regard the default of Portugal as a permanent abandonment of jurisdiction, is also shown by the employment of the adverb "*yet*" in the sentence under discussion. It was, however, deemed advisable to determine in advance the limit as to time of the "*interim*," and consequently in the telegram of June 14th, 1892, the 1st July following was fixed upon as such limit, while the provision made for the exercise of the lapsed jurisdiction during the "*interim*" is, in the same telegram, clearly set forth, in the following words: "*Any cases arising in "the meantime will be held to await that* [*July 1st*] *date.*"

The failure of the Portuguese Government during that "*interim*" and an extended period of two weeks to make any arrangement whatever concerning the administrations of justice, warranted the conclusion that the default was *de facto* and *de jure* a final, complete and definitive abandonment of jurisdiction.

In that situation, and having in view the paramount duty of the Imperial Government to assure finally the due administration of justice throughout His Imperial Majesty's Dominions, and the impossibility of fulfilling that duty in the presence of inexecuted treaty stipulations, it cannot be doubted but what Portugal's default conferred upon the Government of His Majesty the Emperor, the right as well as obligation to regard themselves as finally released from those stipulations.

The following clear and unequivocal language employed by Her Britannic Majesty's Government in a Memorandum dated July 2nd, 1844, on the subject of the jurisdiction then possessed by Her Majesty in the Ottoman Dominions, defines with accuracy the present attitude of the Imperial Government: "the Porte may reasonably "require that a jurisdiction shall be renounced which is not enforced, but the nominal "existence of which is incompatible with the security of society at large."

The effect of the Imperial Ordinance was to extinguish absolutely and finally the jurisdictional stipulation of the Treaty of August 3rd, 1860, and thus to restore completely to Japan the jurisdiction conceded by that Treaty.

Consequently, the mere repeal or suspension of that Ordinance, if that course of action were deemed practicable, would no more revive those stipulations than did the denunciation by Portugal in 1891 of her Treaty of 1842 with Great Britain, revive the stipulations of earlier compacts regarding the British Conservatorial Court in Portugal.

The Imperial Government have entered into this full and frank exposition of their motives because they desire above all to remove from the mind of the Portuguese Government the apprehension that they were actuated in the course they have pursued by any sentiment other than an earnest wish to promote the relations of good friend-

ship happily existing between the two Countries, by modifying a condition of affairs which, if permitted to remain unchanged, would inevitably have led to serious misunderstandings, since society without law or without Courts of Justice to administer law, is as antagonistic to individual rights as it is opposed to good government.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

TOKIO, JULY 18th, 1893.

No. 11

rec'd Sept 8

DIPL

SEP 6 1893

Legation of the United States

Tōkyō Japan, Aug. 16th 1893.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 6 1893
RECEIVED.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Ack. Treasury give necessary orders.
SEP 6 1893

Sept 8

Hon. Dun

To the Secretary of State

Subject.

Intended visit of the Arch Duke Francis Ferdinand of Austria to the United States.

with Treasury 15 Aug

No. 11.

Legation of the United States,
Tokyo, Japan, August 16, 1893.

Hon. W. Q. Gresham,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith copy of a note dated August 12, 1893 from Baron Biegeleben, Minister of Austria-Hungary to Japan, in reply to a note of enquiry from me relative to the proposed visit of H.I.H. the Arch Duke, Francis Ferdinand, of Austria to the United States.

As the Canadian Pacific Steamer

Steamer, "Empress of China" referred to by Baron Bugelaben, will reach Vancouver about September 5th or before this dispatch will reach Washington, I shall communicate to you by telegraph, after the Arch Duke has sailed from Yokohama, the date of his expected arrival at Vancouver, and, if possible, the point at which he will cross the frontier into the United States.

You will please observe that the Austrian Minister informs me that His Imperial Highness will visit the United States in a strictly private character. His reception in Japan has not been of that nature. He has

has been welcomed with Royal honors and while in Tokyo will be the guest of the Emperor.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Edwin Dun

Enclosure with despatch No. 11.

Copy.

Legation of Austria- Hungary,

Tokio, August 12th 1893.

My dear Colleague,

I hasten to acknowledge with sincere thanks your kind offers concerning the forthcoming visit of H.I. and R.H. Arch Duke Francis Ferdinand to your country and I shall not fail to bring your kind and courteous note to the knowledge of His Imperial Highness.

For the present all I am able to tell you about the American programme of the Arch Duke is that he intends sailing for Vancouver by C.P. steamer on the 25th instant and that his tour through the United States will have a strictly private character in order to save time and to afford all the more opportunity for a closer acquaintance and keener study of your country, its people and its institutions.

As soon as I learn further particulars, I shall let you know immediately.

With kind regards, I am

my dear Colleague,

yours sincerely,

BIEGELEBEN.

His Excellency,

Edwin Dun Esq.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary

of the United States.

Requisition for Mr. Griffis Sept 6, 93
No. 12. Acted Sept 7, 93

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
SEP 6 1893

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 6 1893
RECEIVED.

Legation of the United States
Tokyo Japan, August 16th 1893.

Mr. Dun

To the Secretary of State

Subject.

Requesting supply of blanks.

No. 12. Legation of the United States,
Tokyō Japan, August 16th 1893.

Hon. W. Q. Gresham,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to request a supply of blanks for Statements of account for Salary and Contingent Expenses and abstract of Contingent Expenses be furnished this Legation.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant.
Edwin Dun

No. 13
Dr. Pepper's letter

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
SEP 6 1893

Legation of the United States,
Tokyo Japan, August 16th 1893.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 6 1893
RECEIVED

Mr. Dun

To the Secretary of State

Subject.

Report on interrogatories of Dr. Pepper relative to Medical Education etc in Japan.

No. 13.

Legation of the United States.
Tokyo Japan, August 16 1893.

Hon. W. Q. Gresham,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

In compliance with your instruction dated June 2. 1893, I have the honor to enclose, herewith, a report upon the interrogatories of Dr. William Pepper, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, relative to Medical Education, and practice in Japan, the information contained in said report having been officially furnished me by H. I. J. M's Minister for Foreign Affairs.

I

No. 13.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient-servant

Edwin Dun

Secretary of State.

Accompanying Report on Medical

Education and Medical

Practice in Japan (Separate cover).

Ack'g re rule

No. 14.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
SEP 6 1893

Legation of the United States
Tōkyō Japan, August 16 1893.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 6 1893
RECEIVED.

Mr. Dun

To the Secretary of State

Subject.

Receipt of Instructions

No. 124

Legation of the United States,
Tōkyō Japan, August 16th 1893.

Hon. W. Q. Gresham,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Instructions Numbered 1 to 9 inclusive and circular instructions dated June 16th and July 7th respectively, also pamphlet on "Chinese Deportation Cases."

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant
Edwin Dun

Legation of the United States
Tokyo, Japan, Aug. 17th 1893.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 6 1893
RECEIVED.

Mr. Whitney
To the Secretary of State

Subject.
Duplicate salary account-
June quarter 1893.

Legation of the United States
Tokyo Japan, Aug. 17th 1893.

Hon. W. Q. Gresham.
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

Herewith I have the honor to enclose my statement of Salary accounts duplicate for the Quarter Ended June 30th 1893.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant
Willis Norton Whitney
Interpreter of Legation

Enclosure as above.

Copies & Report to Director Mint. this Sep Nov 2 No. 15. Sept 15. 93

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
SEP 15 1893

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
SEP 14 1893
RECEIVED.

Legation of the United States,
Tokyo, Japan, Aug. 25th 1893.

Mr. Dun

To the Secretary of State

Subject.

Report of Japanese Mint for 1892-3.

No. 15.

Legation of the United States,
Tōkyō, Japan, Aug. 25, 1893.

Hon. W. Q. Gresham,
Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir:

2
No 15

Herewith I have the honor to enclose 2 copies of the Report of the Imperial Japanese Mint-1892-3. For transmission to the Director of the United States Mint.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your obedient Servant
Edwin Dun

Enclosures - as above.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED. Ciphered.

TO ASSISTANT SECRETARY. Inform Treasury of date, referring to previous letter. AUG 28 1893

Aug 29. 93 M. From Tokio Cable Aug 29

August 27, 1893.

Received 10:45 a. M.

Gresham

Washington.

No 8 Dispatch

Confirm

The Archduke Austria is expected to arrive Vancouver September sixth; soon afterward is going to San Francisco traveling strictly private in the name of Count Artstetten.

Dun.

Dip

Acklg to Dple

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
SEP 25 1893

No. 16

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 25 1893
RECEIVED.

Legation of the United States,
Tokyo, Japan, Aug. 28d 1893.

Mr. Dun.

To the Secretary of State.

Subject.

Telegram re proposed visit of the Archduke of Austria to the United States.

No. 16.

Legation of the United States,
Tokyo Japan, Aug. 28th 1893.

Hon. W. Q. Gresham,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

Herewith I have the honor to append a copy of a telegram sent you on yesterday the 27th inst. informing you, in accordance with the intention expressed in my dispatch No. 11, of the date of the expected arrival of the Archduke of Austria at Vancouver and of His Highness purpose of visiting the United States via San Francisco soon thereafter.

I

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant.

Edwin Dun.

Telegram. Tokyo Aug. 27 1893.

Gresham

Washington

The Archduke of Austria is expected to arrive Vancouver September Sixth Soon afterwards is going to San Francisco travelling strictly private in the name of Count Artstetten

Dun.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant.

Edwin Dun.

Telegram. Tokyo Aug. 27th 93.

Gresham

Washington

The Archduke of Austria is
expected to arrive Vancouver
September Sixth soon after-
wards is going to San Francisco
travelling ~~strictly~~ private in
the name of Count Artstetten

Dun.